PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,830.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10 883	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9350
18th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Febr.	MANTUA	11000	...	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
13th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
30th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	...	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 637	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Sortax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Calcutta	7512	Sep. 18	Sep. 28
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	„ 16	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 22	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 18
A City of Agra	4803	„ 18	„ 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9,1910	...
C City of Manchester	5554	„ 14	Jan. 22 1,10

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 482	247 347
„ Port Said	446 677	352 512	280 372
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	429 649	405 770
„ Liverpool	625 990	462 704	317 492
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *869	470 *922

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5609	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	29th March
A. City of Vienna	4673	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	10th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Pareth Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Sept	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
AFRICA	2,037	Mon. 20th Sept.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 23rd Sept.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 24th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA" 2,037 tons, on Monday, 20th Sept, sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Sept. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 15th Septs.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,548	Cambis	30th Sept, 1909
DUMBEA	6,543	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,117	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	...	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
OHINA	G. Berguglian	6,000	24th Sept. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th „
AFRICA	4720	...	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
* AFRICA	4720	...	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June]

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
E. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belmarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobel	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8 „ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480 „ 635 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8 „ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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SILVER PLATE
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WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
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English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

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DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES,
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MONGINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

1. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIA, S. C.

THE GRAND LODGE of A. S. F. I. will hold a FUNERAL SERVICE in Memory of the late Mr. KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJI CAMA, at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th September, at 6-15 P.M. All Master Masons of both Constitutions are eligible to attend.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
G. Secretary.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HOLDERS of DEBENTURES of the abovementioned Company, that a meeting of Debenture Holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1909, for the purpose of appointing in the place of the deceased trustee, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, a new Trustee of the Deed, dated the 23rd day of June, 1904, executed by the Company for securing the Debenture Holders.

All holders of the Debentures above mentioned are requested by the Trustees to produce their Debentures for inspection at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., the Trustees' Solicitors in the Old Secretariat, on the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times.

The Debentures will be returned to the holders thereof after inspection.

MONDAY, 20th	Sept. 1909,	between 1 and 4 p.m.	
TUESDAY, 21st	"	"	1 and 4 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd	"	"	1 and 4 p.m.
THURSDAY, 23rd	"	"	12 and 2 p.m.
FRIDAY, 24th	"	"	12 and 2 p.m.

Dated, Bombay, 17th day of September, 1909.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
EKNATH R. KHOTE,
Surviving Trustees of the abovementioned Deed, dated the 23rd of June, 1904.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CEMENT CONCRETE FOUNDATION WORK in connection with the erection of a large building at Kussara Basin, Mazagon, Bombay.

Specification Plans and approximate bill of quantities can be obtained from the Brush Electerical Engineering Co., Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A deposit of Rs. 30 to be made with application for these, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide Tender.

The Contractor whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs 5,000 in Government Paper or other approved security, which will be returned to him on completion of the work.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than 30th September 1909, and will be opened at 11 a.m. on the 1st October 1909.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. M. SIMPSON,
Engineer and Agent,
The Brush Electerical Engineering Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL DAIRY.

(UNDER DIRECT MUNICIPAL CONTROL.)

THE ABOVE DAIRY is prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of PURE MILK from the 1st September next. This Dairy, including the Cattle Stables, is under direct supervision and control of the Municipality, and the Milk is guaranteed pure; no water, powder or other substance will be found in it. Price per seer 3 annas 9 pies.

This Dairy will also SUPPLY PURE GHEE, from the same date. The Ghee will be absolutely pure, no fat, oil, water or other improper substance will be contained in it. Price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 per Bombay maund, according to quality.

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Orders can now be registered by the MANAGER, The Oriental Dairy, Hornby Road, Fort.

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FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for the MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week, during the Rainy Season, will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions. V. P. P.—Rev. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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CLARKE'S R. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

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ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

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Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

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2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	2,500
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REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

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FOR SALE.
15-20 H. P. Fiat Car.

LUXURIOUS Five-seated COLLAPSIBLE LANDAULET BODY by Rothschild. Suitable either for Town or Touring. Fitted with Rushmore Search Lights, Side Lights, Tail Light, Speedometer, etc. Engine very silent and powerful. Car in perfect order in every way. Bought May 1909 and very sparingly used. Cost £620 or about Rs. 10,400 including Import Expenses and Extra fittings. Owner is leaving India and will accept a reasonable offer.

(Mrs.) W. GRANVILLE WARBURTON,
Cooper House,
Colaba, Bombay.

ONE PUCCA EUROPEAN NURSE (middle class), WANTED. Terms:—Pucca European, well experienced, best testimonials, middle age; salary Rs. 30 per month and all found; salary to be increased after she gives satisfaction, for a native Chief. Apply Box No. 2,350, care of this Paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

BANKS.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Opened for Business in 1907.

CAPITAL:—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.

LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale on EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa 951 tons, Captain H McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Fakhri, 2,555 tons, Captain H J Revell, sailed on Friday, for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons, Captain R J Curtes sailed on Friday for Bankok, with ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain W Stewart, sailed on Friday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,785 tons, Captain R S Miller obtained her port clearance on Friday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Itola 3,401 tons, Captain J B Gun Cunningham arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Basseim, with a cargo of rice and general and 3 deck passengers.

THE P and O Company's Mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Persens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 17.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....B & P S N Co
Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales.....Bo & B S N Co
Berwick.....3270 Le Brocq.....M M & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O Co
Delhi.....4783 Gordon...China...15 9 P & O Co
Herodias.....3018 Graham.....T Morrison & Co
Hydra.....831 Kirsebom...P F Campbell & Co
Nasrii...911 LeMiere...P Gulf...12-9.....B & P S N Co
Nizam.....2041 Turner.....T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton...London.....25-9 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ...2586 Webb.....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445.....Bo & B S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 McMahon.....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 .....Denison.....B & B S N Co
Springburn.....3436 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 17.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sola	3436	Robb	Java	21-9	M M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	M Goa	21-9	J F & Co
C & E Rydal Hall	2139	Deaton	Manchester	23-9	K Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	3-10	M M & Co
F Satara	3409	Hugill	Calcutta	22-9	M M & Co
G Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Zanzibar	18-9	B & P S N Co
K Bombay Maru	3398	Evans	Kobe	21-9	N Y Kaisha
S Penrose	2453	Steer	Barrow in Furness	20-9	R A Willis
O Somali	1615	Greiwe	Zbar	16-9	A Strandes
P Weissenfels	3570	Reimirs	Hamburg via K'chi	21-9	W & A G & Co
Q Hosiana	994	Jourdon	Jeddah	16-9	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hermiston...2926 Bain...Genoa...5-10 T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia...3267 Tait...L'pool.25-9 W & A G & Co
3 Fazilka...2698 Williams...Calcutta.21-9...M M & Co
4 Itola.....3402 Cunninghame...N F...M M & Co
7 Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...N F...B & H S N Co
8 Mohamadi...1252 Gore P Gulf...17-9...B & P S & Co
9 Mashi.1857 Newby..Jeddah...23-9...B & P S N Co
10&11 City of Calcutta...4785 Miller.....Karachi...19-9 K N & Co
15 Hindoo.....3156..... Groves.....K'chi ...21-9 J Finlay & Co Ld
16 Budzie.....1613...Collinsono.....Jeddah .....24-9 G Jeewajee & Co

H W P D

Metravati...699 Cassum.Mangalore..20-9...Bo S N Co Ld
Puri .....643..... (Repairing).....Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547...Esmail.....Karachi ...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Strathendrick...2813...Stewart...Baltimore.....25-9 K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Itola s	Gun-Cunningham	Basein, Aug 20
17	Salsette s.....	Lewellen ..	Aden, Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ischia s	Belsito s	Hongkong, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Fakhri s	Revell	Mauritius, &c
	Ayuthia s	Curtes	Bankok
	Grada s	Stewart	Rangoon

The steamer City of Calcutta, Miller, for Liverpool, &c, obtained her portclearance on Friday.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
9	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
11	Umzinto	Calcutta
13	Pentakota	Nagapatam
14	Bharata	Rangoon
15	Landaura	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S S Devanha with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Sunday.

The P and O Company's steamer Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on Thursday the 16th Sept.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR GLASSGOW.

Olympia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams P Matheoradas and Co.,

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 19.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tone in F.
Hymns.—34, 184, 193.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—547, 13, 254.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—193, 200, 107.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—260, 285.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—431, 420, 477.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Tuesday, St. Mathew A. E. M.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Followed by a programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Offertories for Choir Fund.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—91, 41, 118.
Psalm.—84.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—145.
Hymns.—135, 207, 287.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. F. Wood.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. C. B. Hill, B.D.
A cordial welcome to all.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. P. Eykyn Chaplain of Parel.
Collection for the last section of the unfinished Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR, BANDORA HILL.

11-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. P. Eykyn, Chaplain of Parel.
Collection for the Bombay Diocesan Additional Clergy Society's five Railway Chaplaincies fund, (A. C. S.)

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th September 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. ?	Mts.
Turkey ...	16	6	53 p.m.	19	33
Teheran ...	17	11	45 p.m	1	57
Suez	17	2	30 p.m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shaparad and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly Route unreliable. (25-8 09).

Cable Cheik Said Perim i terrupted. (16-9-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—September 2, at Bexhill, the wife of Captain J. S. Barker, Royal Engineers, of a son.
BATT—Aug. 28, at Gresham Hall, Norwich, the wife of Capt. Reginald C. Batt, of a son.
BELL—Aug. 25, at 105 Cadogan Gardens, S.W., the wife of Capt Matthew Bell, Rifle Brigade, of a Bourne Park, Canterbury, of a son.
DEALY—Aug. 29, at Lomlai Lodge, Blackheath, Olive, the wife of Major John Andersen Dealy, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALLARD—SANDERSON—Aug. 31, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. J. A. Ballard, Royal Field Art., to Lee daughter of Harold A. Sanderson.
BELL—HORN—Aug. 28, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wimbledon, Joseph Anthony Douglas Bell, 96th Berar Inf., Indian Army, to Penelope Avice, daughter of William Austin Horn.
MUIR—TURNER—Aug. 25, at Cessnock Castle, Galston, James Finlay Muir, son of the late Sir John Muir, Bart., and Lady Muir, of Deanston, to Charlotte Escudier, daughter of J. Harling Turner.
WORSDELL—LEE—Aug. 25, at the Cathedral, Wakefield, Geoffrey Bradford Worsdell, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to Winifred Mary, daughter of J. Livesey Lee.

DEATHS.

ASTLEY—Aug. 25, at Hanover House, Ascot, the Hon. Henry Jacob Astley, son of the late Delaval Loftus, 18th Baron Hastings, aged 42.
EDWARDS—Aug 25, at Mottingham, Matilda Augusta, widow of Capt. E. Frere Edwards, R.A.
HOOPER—Aug. 25, at 19 Midvale Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Lucas George Hooper, Esq., Army Med. Dept., son of the late George Symes Hooper, M.D., formerly Surgeon-Major, 10th Hussars and 104th Regt., aged 77.
LEACH—Aug. 28, at 6 Pelham Place, S.W., wife of Col. Cecil Francis Leach.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—Sept. 6, at 40 Staff College, Quetta, the wife of Capt. Sherston Baker, I.M.S., (9th Ghurkha Rifles), of a daughter.
O'RORKE—Sept. 10, at Kasauli, to Capt. and Mrs. F. C. O'Rorke, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEECHEY—Sept. 3, at Pegu, Burma, the beloved wife of Mr. P. Beechey Land Records.
HOWATSON—Sept 8, at Cawnpore, Mabel Maud, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. W. H. C. Howatson, aged 27 years.
JAMES—Sept. 10, at Jullundur, Jack Alfred Polglase (Sunny), the dearly beloved and only son of Captain A. A. James, 29th Punjabis, and of Mrs. James, aged 4 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.; High water 1-7m., 1-5a.; Low water 6-57m; 7-12a.
Ganesh Charturthi, Hindu Holiday.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament. Poona Wanderers vs. Royal Dragoons.

Maxim: "The slow up-building of character brings its reward in course of time."—SAMUEL SMITH.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h 38m; High water 1-38m., 1-32a.; Low water 7-25m., 7-40a.
15th Sunday after Trinity.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, September 20.—Sunrises 6h. 27m.; Sunsets 6h. 38m.; High water 2-13m., 2-2a.; Low water 7-53m., 8-10a. The Kilties Band at the Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. First night.
Tuesday, September 21.—Sunrises, 6h. 27m.; Sunsets, 6h. 37m.; High water, 2-53m., 2-37a.; Low water, 8-24m., 8-46a. Triangular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. the Presidency, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. Municipal "A" Ward Election. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p.m. The Kilties Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Wednesday, September 22.—Sunrises 6h. 28m.; Sun-sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 3-45m., 3-22a; Low water, 9-10m.; 9-37a. Triangular Cricket Matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, Parsis vs. the Presidency. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 17 and 18 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Rovers Football Tournament: Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Thursday, September 23.—Sunrise 6h. 28m.; Sunset 6h. 38m.; High water, 4-56m.; 4-28m.; Low water, 10-50, 10-59. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Triangular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. the Presidency. Bombay Art Society Annual General Meeting in the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott's Chambers, High Court, 5-40 a.m. Y. M. C. A. Concerts. The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9 30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m. Sunrise 6h. 28m.; Sunset 6h. 38m.; High water, 4-56m., 4-28m.; Low water, 10-50, 10-59.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Gatha Society a public lecture will be delivered this evening at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the F. C. Institute. Dhobi Talao, by Professor J. A. Wadia, M.A., on "Some essential traits of Zoroastrianism." The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will preside.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—On Sunday at 8 30 a.m. (S. T.) there will be a Solemn Thanksgiving High Mass at the Church of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, given by the Catholic staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay. The Revd. Father A. Seither, S.J., of St. Xavier's College, will preach.

A POPULAR STATION-MASTER.—Arrangements are being made by the residents of Dadar for the presentation of a money purse at an evening entertainment to Mr. Hari Bapu Savai, Station master, Dadar, on his retirement from service, in recognition of his long, arduous and faithful services both to the Railway Company and the public in general.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Ahmadi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day, the 18th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.—This Society celebrates the feast of its Patroness to-morrow (Sunday) by a High Mass which will commence at 9 a.m. After the religious service, the annual general meeting of members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held. There will also be a Fancy Fair in aid of the Society's poor which, it is hoped, will be patronized by the charitable public.

DEATH OF A VYSHUNAV MAHARAJ.—The death is announced of Shri Gosai Ranchodlalji, Vyshunav Mahrajah Kotwalla. Out of respect to his memory, the grain and seeds bazars and the piece-goods bazar in Bombay were closed on Thursday. The Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association and the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association had resolved to close the bazaars.

RATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION.—Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, of New Nagpada, Byculla, has been appointed an Honorary Secretary to the Rationalist Press Association of London, and will be pleased to hear from any persons interested in the objects of the Association. The "R. P. A." claims to promote free inquiry and reflection, especially in the religious and philosophical spheres, by means of the cheapening and wide dissemination of thoughtful literature.

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A. CONCERTS.—In aid of two special needs of the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association, two concerts are to be given in the Y. W. C. A. Rooms on Thursday and Saturday of next week. Two excellent programmes have been arranged, to which Miss Nancy Shepherd, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Miss Norah Plunkette, Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Olive Hopkins amongst others will contribute. The plan may be inspected and seats booked at Messrs. Rose and Co's.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March..... La Mattchiche.....B Clere
Overture.....Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Patrol .....Siamese .....P Lencke
Selection.....The Merry Widow.....F Lehar
Valse .....Moments Intimes.....W Busi
Selection.....Stephen Adam's Popular Songs .....S Adam
Intermezzo.....Manuella.....Lotter

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest yesterday at Sandhurst-road touching the death of Mahomed Geega, a Mahomedan embroiderer, aged about thirty. Deceased had been suffering from fever, eye trouble and sore-throat for the last three months and could not swallow food. He was admitted into the J. J. Hospital three days ago and was detained for treatment in ward No. 8. On Thursday night he was delirious and was missed from the hospital. Yesterday morning his body was found floating in a well at Sandhurst-road and was removed by the police. The evidence of a ward-boy of the hospital showed that there were no special arrangements for delirious patients. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MR. K. R. CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. R. Cama was held on Thursday evening in the Hall of the Sir Jamsetji Parsi Institution, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair. Shamsul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Mody having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman expatiated on the social and moral character and the intellectual calibre of the deceased, whichhad gained him the respect and esteem of his co-religionists. It was proposed by Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, and seconded by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., that the meeting recorded with deep regret the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, who spent his life in rendering services to the Parsi community in an exemplary manner; and that a fund be raised to perpetuate his name in the Zoroastrian community. Dr. N. H. Sukhia opposed the proposition, which was carried by a majority of votes. A committee consisting of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Messrs. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Mervanji Muncherji Cama, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, and D. R. Chichgar, was appointed to carry into effect the objects of the meeting.

THE FORT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the withdrawal of my candidature for the Bye-election to the Corporation from the Fort Ward I shall thank you to allow me through your paper to inform the many voters who had kindly promised me the support of their votes the reason for such withdrawal came practically, at the last moment. It was due purely to a technical difficulty discovered only three days back, namely that although as a Graduate I was entitled to have my name in the Municipal Voting List, and although my name was in it till 1907, through some inadvertence it was omitted from the current Voters' List, with the result that under the Municipal Act I was not eligible to be a candidate. It being impossible to rectify this mistake I have retired in favour of my friend, Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman.—Yours, etc.,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATELL.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lt-Col H Hendley, I M S, B
Lt-Col A S Rooke, I A, B
Capt R F Baird, I M S, B
Lieut F M Bailey, B
Mr C M King, B Cov
Mr W S Talbot, B Cov
Mr A W J Talbot, B Cov
Mr A Brebner, B
Mr R P Farr, B
Mr F A Farquharson, B
Mr G B Goyder, B
Mr C W Foster, B
Mr E Blaber, B
Mr I M Ewart, B
Mr J C Highet, B
Mr H H Stevens, B
Mr A E L Staples, B
Rev P R Harrison, B
Mir Sultan Mukinddin, Sahib Bahadur, M
Major J N MacLeon, I M S, Bo
Major H B Foote, R A
Major S G W Hume, 7th Rajpoots
Lieut R B M Wood, 7th G B, Burma Mily, Police
Sub-Lieut R M Philly, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr L F Begbie, B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr F L J Williamson, B Cov, 2 mo 14 days
Mr T A Bradley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr L B Spilsbury, B 1 mo M C
Mr C E Ezechiel, B, 6 mo
Mr G M King, B, 3 mo
Mr A L H Palmer, B 6 mo
Mr C T Williams, B 1 mo
Mr H M Church, M, 3 mo M C
Miss P F Parsons, M 2 days
Brig-Gen M F Rimington, C B, 1 week
Brig Gen L Herbert, C V O, to Nov 21, 1909
Col Sir W H Manning, K C M G, C B, 6 mo.
Lieut-Col G F D Hamilton S T C, 6 mo M C
Major A H Battye, 1-10 G R, 4 mo
Major E W Wall, 17 Cav, 3 days
Capt R E Bond, 4 Raj, 3 mo M C
Capt E H Saunders, D S O S T C to Nov 23, 1909
Capt G F Gretton, 7 H Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt F D Irvine, R E, 6 mo M C
Capt J C Gretton, 126 Bal, 2 mo M C
Capt E Colson, 41 Dogras, 3 mo M C
Capt F S Lindsay, 129 Bal, 4 mo
Lieut J O G Maunsell, 91st Punj, to March 22, 1910, M C
Lieut N D Place, 8 Raj, 4 mo
Lieut W R B Douglas, R I M, 3 mo M C
Lieut H F W Paterson, 32 Sikh Pra, 3 mo M C
Lieut R B Spence, 96 Berar Inf, 2 mo M C
Lieut G N Bignell, 29 Punj., 2 mo M C
2nd Lieut H S Moberly, Unattd List 8 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss C E Pocock, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E E P Rose, B Cov
Mr T G Green, B
Mr L B Spilsbury, B
Mr T G Mooney, Bo
Rev J C Matthew, Bo
Capt L H R Ames, 83 W L I
Capt E W McK Ballantyne 27 Lt Cav
Nursing Sister Miss M G Gilmore, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss K Cawley, Q A M N S I

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Sept. 18.

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., for Marseilles and London:—

Bilgrami, Mr M H
Bryden, Mr F W C
Chatterjee, Mr S K
Clarke, Miss
Dadina, Mr R R
Davis, Mr P V
Driesschmann, Mr F
Erulkar, Mr A S
Folson, Mr O W
Fravstadt, Mr L
Fryer, Lt-Col G W S
Ghadiali, Mr
Goodall, Mr and Mrs
Holden, Mr J C
Ikram, Mr S M
Johnson, Capt H G
Karney, Mr
Kemp, Mr and Mrs N W
Martin, Mr J F
Mark, Mr W
Moraes, Mrs A M P de and child of Mr Lopes Pereira
Moraes, Mr J
Pattani, Mr A P
Potter, Mrs J
Pundit, Mr and Mrs A
Ranga Rao, Mr R
Repton, Mrs E R
Sakharam, Mr
Stoddart, Major T
Vigors, Lt M D
Vincent, Mr W H
Wilson, Miss

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AFFAIRS OF THE LATE MR. DWARKADAS.

Winding up of two Mills.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Yesterday an application was made in Chambers for the winding up of two mills, the Tricumdas Mill and the Laxmidas Mill, with which the late Mr. Dwarkadas was connected as Secretary, Treasurer and Managing Agent. The creditors were Mr. Madhowdas Amersi, the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of India, the Bengal Coal Company, the Trustees of Debenture Holders, Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Mr Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, Mr. Bahadurji Merwanji Bahadurji, Mr. Walji Sunderji and others.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the first three; Mr. Bayley for the Bengal Coal Company; Mr. Robertson for the Trustees of Debenture Holders; Mr. Cohen for Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co.; Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla for Rustomji Jehangir; the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad for Shivlal Motilal; Mr. Jinnah for Mr. Walji Sunderji and twenty-five others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman said that in the first application with regard to the Tricumdas Mill, the Company did not appear to oppose the application for the winding up, and for the appointment of an official liquidator. He did not wish to read the petition, but it would appear from it that a case has arisen for winding up the affairs of the mill, and that the Court should appoint an official liquidator The Company was started with a capital of Rupees four lakhs, and the whole of the capital had been paid up. The late Mr. Dwarkadas and his eldest son, Mr. Tricumdas, conducted the agency. What Mr. Dwarkadas did was that he borrowed Rs 7,77,000 from the Tricumdas Mill and paid it to the Laxmidas Mill, and subsequently he withdrew 23 lakhs of Rupees from the latter mill. Before filing the petition certain deposits amounting to Rs. 50,000 became due and the Company was found unable to pay this sum. The Company was indebted to the petitioner against the Tricumdas Mills to the extent of Rs. 23,000 and now there was no doubt that the Company was unable to pay its debts, and that it should be wound up. An official liquidator might be appointed to carry out the work.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad said that he represented the largest creditor, Mr. Shivlal Motilal, to whom the mills were mortgaged. He had no objection to the appointment of an official liquidator. As mortgagee his client could forthwith take possession of the mill, but he would not adopt that course, because he did not want to manage the mill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman said that so far as the petitioner and the two Banks, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of India, were concerned, he would ask the Court that a man fully conversant with the business of working a mill should at once be appointed as an official liquidator of the Company. The only question was who should be appointed liquidator.

The matter of the petition for the winding up of the Laxmidas Khimji Mills was then called on.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman said that his clients had no objection to an official liquidator being appointed to wind up the affairs of the Mill Company.

Mr. Robertson, who appeared on behalf of the Trustees, had no objection to such an appointment being made provided their interests were not prejudiced. He submitted that the appointment of a liquidator would safeguard the interests of the two mills. Questions might arise between the receiver of the estate of Mr. Dwarkadas and the liquidator appointed to guard the interests of the mills, and these questions might very often be of a conflicting nature.

His Lordship said that he would in that case proceed first with Tricumdas Mills.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman said that he would, on behalf of his clients, suggest the name of Mr. A. B. Campbell, of Messrs. Campbell and Co., as the most suitable person for the office of the liquidator. Mr. Campbell was well conversant with the mill industry and all business connected with it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad said that his client was a creditor for about eight lakhs of rupees and the mill was fully mortgaged to him. Under the mortgage deed, he could enter into possession to-day and work the mill. He objected to Mr. Campbell being appointed a liquidator in the case. Mr. R. D. Setna, he said, was well acquainted with all that has to be done in the matter and he certainly preferred a Government officer like Mr. Setna to any other private gentleman. He was of opinion that the interests of all the creditors would be better safe-guarded if an official liquidator was appointed.

TWO LIQUIDATORS SUGGESTED.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Setna was now the receiver of Mr. Dwarkadas's estate and as such he would have occasion to file suits against himself if he was appointed as liquidator.

Mr. Setalvad said that such questions would not arise. He asked that Mr. R. D. Setna might be appointed official liquidator of the Tricumdas Mills. In answer to the Court, he said that Mr. Setna might be asked to relinquish the duties of Mr. Dharmasey's estate and to accept the office of liquidator of the mills.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that somebody might be associated with Mr. R. D. Setna as liquidator. In that connection he suggested the names of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, lately Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwalla, and said that any one of these gentlemen might be associated with the official liquidator.

Mr. Cohen said that on behalf of his clients, he would object to the appointment of two receivers.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy supported Mr. R. D. Setna's appointment. He said that there would be no classing of interests between the two mills.

Mr. Nariman, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshah and Co., who represented two of the creditors, also supported Mr. Setna's appointment.

Mr. Strangman said that Mr. Setalvad's client was the largest creditor and was the mortgagee, but he believed that he had no preference as to who should be appointed liquidator.

His Lordship said that Mr. Shivlal was a mortgagee who could take possession of the mill at any time. He could work the mill, sell the products and realise his mortgage debt. If he did that, the official liquidator appointed would have nothing to do.

Mr. Jinnah submitted to his Lordship that Mr. Setalvad's client did not want to take possession of the mills, because he feared that he might lose his present interest on the mortgage.

Mr. Cohen said that his clients were creditors to the extent of Rs. 33,000.

Mr. Strangman said that that was not much. The Bank of India were creditors to the extent of three and a half lakhs of rupees and the Bank of Bombay to over a lakh of rupees.

His Lordship said that there was no question of the working of the mill. The only thing that the liquidator had to do was to realise the assets and that could be done by an officer of the Court who was conversant with all details. He, therefore, ordered that the appointment of two liquidators would lead to a conflict of opinion. As Mr. Setna was a most capable officer of the Court, he was appointed sole liquidator of the Tricumdas Mill, subject to his giving up the receivership of the estate of the late Mr. Dwarkadas. He was to exercise all the powers of a liquidator, specified in sections 144 and 145 of the Indian Companies' Act and that the sale of the mill property was subject to the sanction of the Court. As regards security, his Lordship ordered that Mr. Setna should furnish a security of Rs. 1,000. Cost of the petitioner and of the mortgagee would be met from the mill funds. One set of costs to be divided between other creditors.

LAXMIDAS MILL.

With regard to the Laxmidas Mill the Advocate General asked that Mr. Sanders-Slater be appointed as liquidator.

His Lordship said that the Government might object to his appointment. The Administrator General could not do any work outside the work prescribed for under the

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 14th September, give the following details :—

KARACHI.

No rain during week at Karachi, in the district maximum 80 cents at Ketibandar, minimum 2 cents at Mirpur Sakro ; for season 3 inches 64 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 8 inches 78 cents at Jati, minimum 72 cents at Manjhand. Rainfall general and beneficial to crops, but rain insufficient in parts of Karachi and Kohistan talukas.

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 2 inches 98 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 85 cents at Parantij ; minimum 1 inch 14 cents at Sanand ; for season 31 inches 18 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 40 inches 41 cents at Parantij, minimum 19 inches 22 cents at Gogha. Rainfall sufficient and satisfactory.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Godhra; for season maximum 42 inches 77 cents at Godhra. Rainfall sufficient. Present break in the rainfall beneficial to crops.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 93 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 2 inches 6 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 36 cents at Matar, 1 inch 59 cents at Cambay ; for season 19 inches 29 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 35 inches 19 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 21 inches 76 cents at Matar, 15 inches 16 cents at Cambay. Rainfall seasonable and sufficient except for rice in parts of Mehmadabad and Matar talukas and for filling tanks. Rainfall sufficient for kharif crops in Cambay but more rain needed for rice in some villages and for filling tanks. Standing crops in good condition in Cambay State.

BROACH

Rain during week 2 inches 90 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 30 cents at Hansot, minimum 1 inch 32 cents at A'mod ; for season 41 inches 16 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 41 inches 82 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 35 inches 26 cents at A'mod. Rainfall sufficient for sowing.

SURAT.

Rain during week 2 inches 28 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 6 inches 60 cents at Jalalpur, minimum 1 inch 88 cents at Olpad, 6 inches 3 cents at Bansda, 5 inches 74 cents at Sachin ; for season 52 inches 40 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 79 inches 22 cents at Pardi, minimum 40 inches 31 cents at Olpad, 73 inches 42 cents at Bansda, 57 inches 80 cents at Sachin. Rainfall good and sufficient. Sowing of jowari and cotton in progress in Mandvi and Olpad talukas. Weeding in progress. Seedlings in good condition except newly sown cotton in water-logged areas of Olpad taluka which has suffered.

THANA.

Rain during week 14 inches 27 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 12 inches 23 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 3 inches 13 cents at Dahanu, 10 inches 48 cents at Jawhar ; for season 107 inches 26 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 101 inches 17 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 58 inches 83 cents at Mahim, 121 inches 4 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall good and sufficient ; a few more showers needed for late rice.

KOLABA.

Rain during week 7 inches 59 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 13 inches 74 cents at Nagothna, minimum 7 inches 41 cents at Panvel ; for season maximum 129 inches 87 cents at Mahad, minimum 71 inches 53 cents at Alibag. Rainfall good and seasonable, but more rain needed in Panvel taluka.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 6 inches 56 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 13 inches 18 cents at Khed, minimum 5 inches 9 cents at Rajapur ; for season 94 inches 8 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 148 inches 18 cents at Mandangad, minimum 67 inches 90 cents at Malvan. Rainfall general and beneficial. Harvesting of early sown crops commenced.

KANARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 55 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 7 inches 50 cents at Kumta, minimum 73 cents at Haliyal ; for season 98 inches 51 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 124 inches 97 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 28 inches 63 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial. More rain needed. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition.

EAST KHANDEISH.

Rain during week 3 inches 36 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 2 inches 14 cents at Erandol, minimum 72 cents at Bhadgaon; for season 30 inches 51 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 49 inches 12 cents at Jamner, minimum 14 inches 27 cents at Raver. Rainfall sufficient. Weeding completed in some places. Crops look excellent.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 3 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 4 inches 23 cents at Shahada, minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Sakri ; for season 13 inches 92 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 38 inches 54 cents at Navapur, minimum 13 inches 94 cents at Nandurbar. Rainfall good. Recent rainfall has improved slightly the condition of standing kharif crops, especially in Nandurbar and Sindkheda talukas. Weeding continues in Sakri and Shirpur talukas and Navapur potha and completed in Taloda taluka.

NASIK.

Rain during week maximum 8 inches 68 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 79 cents at Nasik ; for season 25 inches 92 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 125 inches 36 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 inches 85 cents at Baglan. Week's rainfall sufficient all over the district except in Sinnar and eastern parts of Kalvan talukas. Rainfall though good was more or less capricious in Malegaon taluka. More rain badly needed in Sinnar, Baglan and parts of Kalvan talukas. Standing crops generally good but need more rain in Sinnar Malegaon and Baglan talukas and are withering in eastern part of Kalvan taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 14 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 2 inches 91 cents at Kopargaon, minimum 10 cents at Rahuri ; for season maximum 24 inches 58 cents at Shegaon, minimum 9 inches 61 cents at Sangamner. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Rabi sowing commenced throughout the district.

POONA.

Rain during week 1 inch 18 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 21 cents at Vadgaon, minimum 33 cents at Sirur ; for season 13 inches 71 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 49 inches 54 cents at Paud, minimum 9 inches 70 cents at Dhond. Rain throughout the district but more needed in parts of Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond petha. Weeding in progress. Standing kharif crops in hill tracts in good condition, but those in plains have deteriorated for want of rain. Area sown with kharif crops 2, 3 and 51 per cent. above normal in Junnar, Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas respectively and 3, 3, 24, 3, 5, 11, 16 and 39 per cent. less than normal in Mulshi, Ambegaon and Dhond pethas and Khed, Maval, Sirur, Haveli and Purandhar talukas respectively. Grasshoppers damaging crops in Sirur taluka. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation in progress.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 3 inches 22 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 2 cents at Karmala minimum 1 inch 19 cents at Pandharpur, 59 cents at Akalkot; for season 31 inches 44 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 31 inches 10 cents at Karmala, minimum 13 inches 60 cents at Malsiras 22 inches 97 cents at Akalkot. Rainfall good and beneficial to standing kharif crops. Standing crops in good condition. Area under kharif crops normal in Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala talukas, double the normal in Madha taluka and in excess of normal by 10 per cent. elsewhere,

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 30 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 99 cents at Javli, minimum 47 cents at Khatav ; for season 28 inches 40 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 65 inches 13 cents at Javli, minimum 10 inches 7 cents at Khanapur. Rainfall general and beneficial but more needed in Karad, Valva and Satara talukas. Weeding in progress in some places. Harvesting of minor crops commenced in some places. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 32 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 2 inches 60 cents at Athni, minimum 40 cents at Sampgaon ; for season 37 inches 87 cents at Belgaum in the district maximum 85 inches 51 cents at Chandgad, minimum 12 inches 84 cents at Parasgad. Rain sufficient for immediate needs throughout the district, but more needed in Chikodi, Sampgaon and parts of Hukeri talukas. Weeding in progress. Transplantation of rice completed.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 5 inches 12 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 16 inches 63 cents at Dhrapha, minimum 24 cents at Kutiyana ; for seasons 28 inches 6 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 35 inches 58 cents at Bilkha, minimum 5 inches at Bolda. Sowing in progress in parts of Jhalavad and completed elsewhere.

PALANPUR.

Rain during week 3 inches at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 3 inches 57 cents at Sihori, minimum 2 inches 79 cents at Vav ; for season 38 inches 10 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 29 inches 7 cents at Sihori, minimum 11 inches 32 cents at Santalpur. Rainfall beneficial to kharif crops.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COLONEL DUNLOP SMITH AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

The "Indian Spectator":—If Colonel Dunlop Smith's translation to the India Office is not a prelude to an early change in higher places, the country will console herself with the thought that what is present loss to her will turn out a lasting gain to her hereafter. Lord Minto's Private Secretary will be even more useful to the Secretary of State than he has been out here. We cannot forget what a valuable link he has been between Englishmen and Indians, between officials and non-officials, between the Civil department and the Military. As we had occasion to observe, Colonel Dunlop Smith has made an ideal Private Secretary, and in nothing, perhaps, has he reached the ideal so well as in effecting himself, in placing the interests of the Service before his own or of his class, and of the country before those of the Service. He could have secured any of the prize appointments in India in the gift of the Viceroy. But true to the resolve with which he joined His Excellency's staff he prefers to obey the call of duty, so as to be of most use to England and to India at this critical juncture. His new appointment is very little of a gain to himself, to say nothing of the reward of conspicuous merit, but those who know Colonel Dunlop Smith need no telling that he would put up with actual loss if thereby he could serve the princes and peoples of India whom he understands better than most of his countrymen and whose welfare has been the one absorbing passion of his official career.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—We are glad to see, from the proceedings of the latest meeting of the Corporation, that our civic fathers have at last awakened to a sense of their duty in the matter of combating the dreadful scourge of malaria which bids fair to make a permanent habitation in Bombay. The report of the special committee appointed to consider the whole question among other things recommended the formation of a special staff. The estimates submitted by the Municipal Commissioner show that the cost of such a special staff for one year would be about Rs 12,000. Sanction, however, has been given only for a six months' trial. A report is then to be submitted and the Corporation will again cogitate upon the subject. We really cannot understand the "raison de etre" of such a proceeding. Why not make the trial for full twelve months? Considering the grave situation created by the Frankeinstein of Malaria it cannot be said that the sum of Rs. 12,000 can possibly be too heavy a charge on municipal resources of the "Urbs Prima in India." One cannot admire this sort of unfruitful parsimony. It comes in the wrong place. We hope that the temporary measures proposed will be carried out most thoroughly. We are sure that when the report comes to be submitted, it will be found that a permanent organisation for fighting malaria is essentially necessary.

AN EPISODE AT THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Parsi":—The Bengal Provincial Conference met this week and the speech of the President was remarkable in more senses then one. The President stated in the most emphatic manner that what was wanted was "honest" Swadeshi and not Boycott. The remark was received with jeersby a number of young Hooligans, but Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee manfully stood up and said that an audience that could not respect and hear with patience the utterances of the President showed but poor capacity for obtaining those high political privileges for which they had all been clamouring so long. Mr. Bannerjee's words seem to have gone home, for the President was allowed to go on with his speech and the Resolutions passed were in every way unobjectionable, Mr. Aravinda Ghose, of course, had something to say on the point, but his words do not seem to have carried any weight. At any rate, it is refreshing to see that the saner portion of our Bengali friends have at last come to realise that the cry of "Boycott" has done more harm than good. Let us all be true and honest swadeshists and, then, no Boycott will be required

SIR GEORGE CLARKE AND MR. DADABHAI.

The "Kaisar-i-Hind":—Amidst the general expressions of congratulation offered to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his eighty-fifth birthday none could have been more welcome to him than those contained in the letter sent by H. E. the Governor. The Grand Old Man of India stands apart from the disc of the battle of to-day watching the good that his work has done to fructify. Above all he advocates peace and patience and from his long experience his word must be accepted by all. In reply to the deputation which waited on him he referred to the words "we shall strive to do our duty with courage and self-sacrifice and we shall always endeavour to keep within constitutional limits." It is by such a course he said, "that we have already received some Reforms at the hands of Lord Morley and Lord Minto and I have every hope that with such self-sacrifice and persevering work we shall not fail to obtain the amelioration of the condition of the the great mass of the people and the fulfilment of all our aspirations." Here is a definite message to all lovers of India, a message which is, from him, a command to seek the right only by the right paths and "because right is right to follow right were wisdom in the scorn of consequence." Such Reforms as have been given have been won by no acts of violence. The representations which have been made in the past have borne their fruit neither hastened nor retarded by crime or violence and, because of its own power, right has prevailed and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji calls to his fellow-countrymen to trust that in the end the cause to which he has devoted his life will in the end prevail to the uttermost limits.

The "Gujerati":—Sir George Clarke has this year also, as His Excellency did last year tendered his congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai on the occasion of his 85th birthday. That was a very graceful act worthy of our broad-minded and large-hearted Governor. Mr. Dadabhai belongs to a generation which was rich in great public men. He is the greatest of them of all. He has known no distinctions of race. He has felt for all, spoken for all and worked for all, with a self-sacrifice, courage, and tenacity which reflect the highest credit on him and will ever serve as a magnificent example to the Parsee as well as the other communities in this vast country. We humbly add our respectful and hearty congratulations to the many he has received and fervently pray for his health and happiness.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji furnishes us with a copy of the message which he has addressed to his countrymen in India. There is a pathos in his fervent appeal for peace which is next only to the feeling of admiration which it engenders for the Grand Old Man, answering the call of duty from his retirement at the venerable age of eighty-five. No Indian has wielded such a universal hold on the public mind or swayed such widespread popularity as it has been given to Mr. Dadabhai to exercise over the Indian peoples. So perfect is their confidence in the purity of his motives and his love for righteousness that his word is received as gospel truth, and his counsel as the precept of the sage. We are glad therefore that he has emerged from his retirement to counsel peaceful progress and the abandonment of the methods of violence. The political sense of the country is now as a parting of the ways, and the public mind should be edified that the most potent form of agitation is that which proceeds along unswerving constitutional lines. Deviation from that path must entail disastrous consequences and retard progress indefinitely, Mr. Dadabhai enjoins self-sacrifice and an unceasing endeavour as the golden means to the end ; and explains his ideal of self-sacrifice as that which is acquired by peaceful, patient and perseverant methods. As the term is susceptible of wrong impressions, in the minds of those who look for apotheosis in the sacrifice of their own and other people's lives, we may dedicate Mr. Dadabhai's ideal of self-abnegation. His is a splendid exemplar of a life lived for other people and, therefore, of a virtuous self-sacrifice practised at every stage thereof, and borne patiently for the good of others. It is this feature in the life of Mr. Dadabhai which has endeared him to the people and made him an idol of their worship.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 31st August.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1893.

Lieutenant John Herbert Jones has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 28th August.

Boatswain George Alber Revington has been promoted to the rank of Chief Botswain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 20th July.

Admiralty, 1st September.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—

Chaplain and Naval Instructor John Henry Shackleton Bailey, B.A., has this day been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

The Reverend John Franklen William Leigh, M.A., has this day been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Ashton Hope Hire to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883. Dated 1st September.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Hillam Tronson has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant George D'Arcy Hinde has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant John Hennessy to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st September.

Admiralty, 2nd September.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surgeon Samuel William Vasey has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. Dated 1st September.

Miss Eveline Bertha Mallet has this day been appointed a Nursing Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office, Whitehall, 3rd September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Frank G. Turner, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Major H. R. Davies, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 27th August.

Lieutenant Edgar Sheppard, from the Half-pay List, to be Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II), vice Captain M. R. Liddon, reverted to the Half-pay List. Dated 28th August.

Lieutenant Charles C. Grieve, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Major-General Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Governor of Tasmania. Dated 20th August.

Second Lieutenant H. C. J. Lukach, 2nd County of London (Westminster Dragoons) Yeomanry, to be Aide-de Camp to L. Probyn, Esq., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sierra Leone. Dated 12th June.

Establishments.

Royal Army Medical College, Major William S. Harrison, M. B, Royal Army Medical Crops, from an Assistant-Professor to be a Professor, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. S. Simpson, C. M. G., M. B., Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 22nd August.

Captain James C. Kennedy, M. B., Royal Army Medical Crops, to be an Assistant-Professor, vice Major W. S. Harrison, M.B. Dated 22nd August.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet Alfred Johnson, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant H. E. Berry, retired. Dated 4th September.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Captain John Michell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 22nd March.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Thomas R. Badger is antedated to the 22nd March, vice J. C. Michell.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Richard S. W. R. Wyndham-Quin is antedated to the 22nd March, vice T. R. Badger, promoted.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Captain Richard G. Hooper, D.S.O., to be Major, vice H. B. Protheroe Smith, retired. Dated 25th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major Joseph H. B. Johnston (District Officer) is placed on retired pay. Dated 29th August.

Captain Jacob Inder (District Officer) to be Major (District Officer), vice J. H. B. Johnston. Dated 29th August.

Lieutenant George A. Guthrie (District Officer) to be Captain (District Officer,) vice J. Inder. Dated 29th August.

Sergeant-Major Arthur James Crouch to be Lieutenant (District Officer), vice G. A. Guthrie. Dated 4th September.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Walter V. J. C. Elwes retires on retired pay. Dated 4th September.

Captain Douglas E. Forman to be Major, vice W. V. J. C. Elwes. Dated 4th September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Harold L. Meyrick retires on retired pay. Dated 4th September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Reuben Huggett is placed on retired pay. Dated 3rd September.

Superintending Clerk William Newbould Sneesby to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain R. Huggett. Dated 4th September.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, The Honourable James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez to be Second Lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieutenant The Honourable R. E. M. Ramsay, deceased. Dated 4th September.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant John N. Guthrie to be Lieutenant, vice Sir S. H. Child, Bart., M.V.O., resigned. Dated 14th August.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment. Lieutenant John M Mackenzie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 11th August.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis Anderson is restored to the establishment, vice J M Mackenzie. Dated 11th August.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Beauchamp T St John to be Captain, vice A W Rickman retired. Dated 19th June.

Lieutenant William G M Sarel retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 4th September.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 14th August.

Herbert C. Owen, vice H. S. Oppenheimer, retired.

Lionel R. Schuster, vice H. C. Owen, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Stanley T. Grigg to be Adjutant, vice C. P. Marten. Dated 27th August.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant William K. Rollo to be Captain, vice C F O Jarvis, retired. Dated 12th May

Second Lieutenant Cusack G Forsyth to be Lieutenant, vice W K Rollo, promoted. Dated 12th May.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Duffin to be Lieutenant, vice G C. Adams, promoted. Dated 28th July.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Walter D. Downes to be Lieutenant, vice T K Wilson, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 14th July.

The Welsh Regiment, Major Charles B. Morland is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd September.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Captain Gaspard F. de Pledge resigns his Commission. Dated 4th September.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Geoffrey H. Kent to be Lieutenant, vice H. K. Hughes, promoted. Dated 1st June.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Supernumerary Lieutenant William L Herd is restored to the establishment, vice D. H. Leslie, retired. Dated 1st August.

The Manchester Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hyde G. Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice J. E. B. Torkington, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 18th July.

Sergeant-Major Patrick O'Brien to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice honorary Major O. Stewart-Wynne, retired. Dated 4th September.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant Charles J. O'Sullivan to be Captain; vice A. H. B. Wright, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 14th July.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Lundie is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd September.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Captain Edward H. Wildblood is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 3rd July.

Sergeant-Major Denis Hayes to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice R. W. Smyth, appointed Quartermaster and Adjutant, Royal Hibernian Military School. Dated 4th September.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Lieutenant John S. Ward retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 4th September.

The Army Service Corps,

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 29th August, Richard T. Snowden Smith. Herbert G. L. Hall. Maxwell S. Brander. Louis A. L. Carter.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Major Tom Marriott retires on retired pay. Dated 4th September.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Frederick S. P. L. Girdlestone M. A., Chaplain to the Forces (4th Class) resigns his Commission. Dated 4th September.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Millitary Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses resign their appointments. Dated 4th September, Miss Katherine A. Broade. Miss Ida M. L. du Sautoy.

Army Ordnance Department.

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, and Honorary Major Henry Begbey to be Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, vice Honorary Major R J Edmonds, retired. Dated 11th August.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerald V Wallesley, Staff Paymaster, retires on retired pay. Dated 4th September.

Major Grattan G. O'N. Ray Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th September.

1st Lowland Brigade ; Supernumerary Captain Norman Ferdinand William Mitchell-Innes, from the Midlothian Battery, 1st Lowland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, to be Captain, remaining supernumerary. Dated 1st April, 1908.

2nd Lowland Ammunition Column, 2nd Lowland Brigade ; Captain Charles Murchie resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 29th June.

2nd Derbyshire (Howitzer) Battery, 4th North Midland (Howitzer) Brigade ; Lieutenant Ernest B. Fitz H. Wright to be Captain. Dated 10th June.

4th South Midland (Howitzer) Brigade ; Francis Arthur Gerard Noel to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 6th July.

3rd West Riding Ammunition Column, 3rd West Riding Brigade ; Eric Charles Clifford to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th July.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lowland (City of Edinburgh) ; Second Lieutenant William Scott resigns his commission. Dated 29th December, 1908.

Royal Engineers (Army Troops).

Northern Command Telegraph Companies ; Surgeon-Captain Joseph Holmes, from the 2nd (Leeds) Yorkshire (West Riding) Royal Engineers (Volunteers), to be Surgeon-Captain, with precedence as in the Volunteer Force. Dated 1st April, 1908.

Infantry.

4th Battalion (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles), The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) ; Supernumerary Captain David G. Pole is absorbed into the establishment. Dated 23rd June.

5th Battalion (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles), The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) ; Supernumerary Captain Douglas C. McLagan is absorbed into the establishment. Dated 12th June.

5th Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) ; The undermentioned officers to be Lieutenants. Dated 15th July :—Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Seward. Second Lieutenant William Fawcett.

5th and 6th Battalions, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; Second Lieutenant Thomas Henry Morley is seconded for service with the Birmingham University Contingent, Senior Division, Officers Training Corps. Dated 23rd July.

5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment ; Second Lieutenant Norman Tyrer resigns his commission. Dated 31st July.

7th and 8th Battalions, The Lancashire Fusiliers ; Arthur Bell Potter to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 20th July.

6th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment ; George Herbert Riseley to be Second Lieutenant.

4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; Captain John C. Bickford-Smith resigns his commission. Dated 16th July.

6th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment ; Surgeon Major George H. Darwin, M. D., resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 12th July.

6th (Morayshire) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) ; Second Lieutenant Robert D. Stuart to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

6th (Banff and Donside) Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders ; Second Lieutenant Philip B. le D. Tree resigns his commission. Dated 8th July.

2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) ; the undermentioned officers to be Lieutenants. Dated 5th July :—Second Lieutenant Edmund B. Clarke, Second Lieutenant Richard Heumann, Second Lieutenant Herbert F. Davis.

4th (City of London Battalion The London Regiment Royal Fusiliers; The undermentioned officers are absorbed into the establishment:—

Supernumerary Captain Isaac Cohen. Dated 16th May, 1908.

Supernumerary Captain Samuel W. J. Limpenny. Dated 1st November, 1908.

Supernumerary Lieutenant George H. Moore, Dated 4th December, 1908.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Claud B. Welsby. Dated 12th January,

5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade); Lieutenant Alister Graham Kirby, from the Unattached List for the Territorial Force (doing duty with the Oxford University Contingent, Senior Division, Officers Training Corps) to be Lieutenant. Dated 31st July.

10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Paddington Rifles) Second Lieutenant Walter H. Beetles resigns his commission. Dated 30th July.

15th (County of London) Battalion. The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles) Second Lieutenant Alfred A Oliver to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th July.

18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles); John Robert Trinder to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 11th August.

Army Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Harman Luce, M. B., F. R. C. S., from the 1st North Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, on appointment as Administrative Medical Officer of a Territorial Division. Dated 19th April.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Colonel (Honorary Captain in the Army) Charles A. MacMunn, M. D., Administrative Medical Officer, North Midland Territorial Division, resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 19th April.

2nd West Lancashire Field Ambulance ; Lieutenant Cecil L. Williamson resigns his Commission. Dated 1st July.

3rd London (City of London) Field Ambulance ; Captain William S. Sharpe to be Major. Dated 11th January.

2nd Northumbrian Field Ambulance ; Lieutenant George R. Ellis, M.B., supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 1st May.

For attachment to Units other than Medical Units.

Lieutenant John Aldington Gibb, from the 1st Home Counties Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th March.

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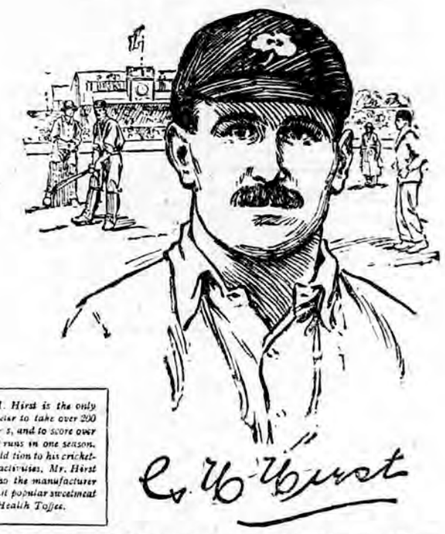
A Famous Cricketer



G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 200 wickets and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manufacturer of that popular sweetmeat —"Health Toffee."

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To enable me to *wear* well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the *best* out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, *proved my greatest mainstay.*"

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tensity and suspense of a cricket game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to *wear* well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energising potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes:—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to *wear* well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

John Haig Cup.

Y. M. C. A. vs. GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

THERE was a big crowd at the Cooperage, Bombay, last evening at the charity match in aid of the New Soldiers' Home, Colaba, who until the game commenced were entertained by the G. I. P. band. The contesting teams were the Y. M. C. A. and the Gloucester Regiment who obtained an equal number of points in the Harwood League, the championship which was decided by goal average being awarded to the Y. M. C. A. A good many people, however, were anxious to see the teams meet a third time and it was arranged that they should play another match for a cup specially provided for the occasion by Messrs. John Haig and Co., the well-known distillers. Both teams turned out at practically full strength, although the Gloucesters were deprived of the services of their captain, Sherwood. With the ground in a splendid condition and the men well-trained, it was a fast and exciting match all through, in fact the most interesting game of football that has been seen on the Cooperage ground this season. The teams were very evenly matched. For, while the Y. M. C. A. played rather neater football, the Gloucesters, except for a little while at the beginning, were always quite as dangerous and the final score of a goal each well represented the exchanges of play. General Barter attended for the purpose of presenting the cup but the match of course, has to be replayed.

The Y. M. C. A. were the first to attack and Ruck checked Dowling by kicking out. Ruck clearing a centre the Gloucesters went away but Booker with a neat kick over his head pulled up their left wing. Pack put in a pretty run, but Kelly failed to take his centre and Scaife relieved by kicking behind. The Y. M. C. A. so far had most of the game, for the Gloucester forwards were kicking high and failing to keep control of the ball. However, they soon improved and Hildreth had to stop long shots from Chidlow and Maton. Some nice passing amongst the Y. M. C. A. forwards, took the ball back, but the inside men were not up for Brown's centre. A minute or two later Dowling and Pack got past the backs, but Smith running out cleared well. Hildreth saved nicely at the other end. The game was now very level and at a big pace moving quickly from one end of the ground to the other. Pack ran down well but was too closely pressed by Scaife to get a clear shot, and Smith saved on the post. At the other end Hildreth ran out and missed the ball, but Short sent his shot just over the bar. The Gloucesters kept up the pressure for some time, but were never quite good enough to score. Half-time.

Gloucesters 0
Y. M. C. A. 0

The Gloucesters opened the second half briskly and Deane cleared a good centre by Maton. Harris missed a chance from a corner-kick and at the other end Kelly was hard-pressed with an open goal before him and missed. Hildreth saved a nice shot from Leahey just under the bar, but a long kick sent the ball to the other end where the goalkeeper running out to save from Pack, Kelly returned the ball and scored. After this the Gloucesters did practically all the pressing for some time, but were too eager in front of goal to make use of their chances. Presently, after a shot by Kelly had just missed the Gloucesters' goal, the soldiers left wing took the ball back and Leahey centring on the goal-line Maton ran in and equalised. There were about five minutes more to go and the game was as fast and keen as ever. However, neither side could get through and extra time was played.

The Gloucesters were nearly through from a centre by Chidlow, and at the other end Smith had to run out to save from Pack after the change of ends. The Y M C A left attacked strongly, but Law and Scaife defended well, while from a centre by Maton, Leahey might have put the Gloucesters ahead, but sent the ball wide. Neither side could score again and the result was a draw, as follows :—

Gloucester Regiment 1
Y. M. C. A. 1

TEAMS :—

GLOUCESTERS :—Goal : Smith ; backs : Scaife and Ruck ; half-backs: Law, Cooper and Curtes ; forwards : Maton, Short, Harris, Leahey and Chidlow.

Y. M. C. A. :—Goal : Hildreth ; backs : C. Templeton and Deane ; backs : Booker, Ward and H. Templeton ; forwards, Brown, Dowling, Kelly, Pack and Chidlow.

THE REPLAY.

The match will be replayed on the day before the final round of the Rovers' Tournament, the exact date of course having not yet been arranged. The proceeds will then be given to the Indo-British Institution.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

In the Durand Football Tournament the drawn game between the Simla United "B" team and the Bishop Cotton School, was played off this morning, when the Simla United "B" team scored one goal to the Bishop Cotton School nothing. The boys pressed hard during the second half but failed to equalise.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The first match this noon was between the Black Watch and the Liverpool Regiment. Both the teams put vigour into the game, the exchanges being of an even character. The Black Watch subsequently made a rush down the field, their centre forward having thrice tested the goalkeeper cleverly saved. At the close of half time the score was love all.

On the restart the King's forwards combining beautifully Welby transferred to Broadfield who drew first blood for his side which was greeted with applause. The Highlanders for a time hemmed in their opponents and from a foul given against the King's Reid taking the kick cleverly netted the ball. A determined rush followed by the King's resulted in Jones adding the second point. The Black Watch, however, were not to be denied and equalised matters. It looked as if it would be a drawn game, but the King's were again on their mettle. Jones passing the backs notched the winning point for his side. Result :—

Liverpool Regiment ..... 3 Goals,
Black Watch ..... 2 Goals.

TEAMS :—

The Black Watch.—Forwards: Mckinnon, Fenton O'Donnell, Connor and Dennison; Halfbacks: Clark, Dewar and Robertson ; back: Carr and Reid ; goal: Murrie.

Referee.—Staff-Sergent Curly.

The Cameronians and the Berkshire Regiment next took the field. The Cams. bombarded the goal of the Berks for nearly ten minutes. The goalkeeper of the Berks having an anxious time the attempts made being unsuccessful. This was chiefly due to Clark. The Berks now retaliated and, Taylor receiving a pass from Harper, commenced the score. The point was, however, disallowed for off-side.

The exchanges following were in favour of the Berks. At the call of time the score stood love all.

On changing ends the Cams. combining beautifully Bannister defeated the Berks' custodian with a stinging shot. During the close of the game the Cams. were awarded a penalty but failed to convert ; the Cams. being the winners by one to nil. The Leamams played for all they were worth, the contest being a keen one.

Teams:—

Cameronians:—Forwards : Langdon, Dawkins, Johnstone, Bannister, and Cain ; Half-backs : Taylor, McBeath and Veitch ; backs : Mitchell and Lee ; goal:—Lawson.

Referee.—Colr.-Sgt. Knight.

Berkshire Regiment.—Forwards: Simmons, Harper, Taylor, Overton and Tibbles ; half-backs: Dipper, Crumt and Gash ; backs : Heath and Hodsdon ; Goal : Clark.

Referee.—Colr.-Sgt. Knight, V. C.

BILLIARDS AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 16.

In the billiard match of 3,000 up between Rampbal Shaw and Mr. Bischoff at the Residency Club last night the champion showed up in better form and early in the game made breaks of 85, 76 and 76, the last off the red. He followed this up after an interval with 103, his best break so far, and 51. At the close the score stood Bischoff (receives 1,750) 2,500 Rampbal Shaw 2,000.

GOLF AT NASIK.

Sir J. Muir Mackenzie Wins Foursomes Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 17.

This morning the finals for the Foursomes was played off Sir John Muir Mackenzie and Mackenzie meeting Greaves and Sharman and proved a most exciting match. The game throughout was a very close one neither side leading at any time by more than two holes. Greaves and Sharman were one up and three to play but lost the 16th hole.

Sir J. Muir Mackenzie took the honour and both he and Sharman had nice drives. Greaves played the second shot into the cactus hedge in front of the tennis-courts. D. G. Mackenzie was short with his second and lay in the rough in the hollow. Sharman had to lift and count one. He played a very nice stroke but overran the green. Sir J. Muir Mackenzie played their third on the green, Greaves overran the hole with his approach put Muir Mackenzie and Mackenzie winning the hole which made them down one. Mackenzie and Greaves both made good drives. Sharman played their second nearly into the cactus hedge and Muir Mackenzie laid his second short of the ditch near the green. Greaves, from a most difficult tie, played a beautiful shot out the green. Mackenzie played his third into the ditch. Muir Mackenzie played the odd out on to the green. Sharman potted short Mackenzie's putt overran the hole by about three feet Greaves failed to hole and outlay dead. Muir Mackenzie holed out, thus securing a half and winning the match amid great applause from the spectators who had thronged to the last green to witness a most exciting finish to a match in which both the President and the Captain of the Club had worked their way to the finals. Three cheers were called for the President followed by, three cheers for the Captain and the losers and were heartily responded to.

The Finals for the Captain's Cup were also played off this morning, Thubron meeting Lowndes and having to concede him one stroke. As anticipated this proved a very close game. At the 8th hole Lowndes was three up, but Thubron won the 9th making him two up at the turn. The 10th was halved, Thubron winning the 11th, and, 12th and making the match all square. Lowndes won the 13th and Thurbron the 14th. Lowndes won the 15th making him one up and three to play. The 16th was halved. Thubron won the 17th leaving the match all square with one hole to play. Lowndes unluckily went into the ditch twice at the last hole, Thubron winning the match one up and thus winning the Captain's Cup.

In the Semi-finals for the R. W. I. G. O. Challenge Shield, Radcliffe-Smith beat Ward four up and two to play ; and Blair beat England two up.

The Finals between Radcliffe-Smith and Blair will be played off on Saturday afternoon before the prize-giving.

In the Finals for the Ladies' Foursomes, Mrs. Aston and Mrs Leggatt receiving two strokes beat Mrs. Tuke and Mrs. Thubron two up and one to play.

THE MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Thursday the 23rd September, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

1. Pony Jumping.
2. Tent-pegging in half sections.—Horses or Ponies.
3. Dumb Sports — (Ladies' Nomination). — Gentlemen to ride a given course and hand horses to syces, after which they will proceed to imitate in dumb show a sport, the name of which is on a slip given to them before starting. As soon as a lady considers she has guessed the sport her partner is imitating she will write it on another slip and sign and hand it the Judge while her partner remounts and returns round the course.
4. Pigsticking.
5. Presidency Cricket Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a cricket ball. They will then ride given course to where ladies are standing at wickets. They will hand ball to partner, and donning pads (which must be fully strapped), will take up the position of wicket-keeper. Immediately the lady has knocked off the bails, her partner will remove pads, mount and return over same course, taking cricket ball with him.

Event will be run off in heats of four with a final heat. First home to win.

6. Lloyd Lindsay.—Sections of four.
7. Horse Scurry.—Distance Handicap. No entries for the Scurry will be received after the third event is over.

Practice jumps, etc., will be upon the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday and Monday morning as usual.

"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

It has been said by a competent authority that a good play consists of a gathering together in proper juxtaposition of a number of characters, who represent the world, which, we are told, consists mostly of fools. In "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" the author has succeeded in making an excellent selection and therefore in writing a good play, but since it is not new to Bombay, it is not necessary to detail its story more than slightly. What is more important is to say that a remarkably good performance was given to a full house, which ensures that two most deserving charities will benefit largely. The two in question are the Girls' Friendly Society and the Sanatorium for Children. It is divulging no secret to say that both these charities owe their benefit to the energy of Mrs. Street who, in this respect, does not appear for the first time in Bombay. As we have said the play has been performed before in Bombay, but something may be said of it in order to criticise those who took the various parts. Mrs. Gorringe is staying with the Jardines who essentially consist of Colonel and Mrs. Jardine and their daughter Isabel with a second daughter Vicky, as a side character. In addition is, of course, Mrs. Gorringe and beyond her are Captain Mowbray, who has retired from the army to make a fortune in South Africa, David Cairne, a young subaltern who is engaged and before the end married to Isabel, Jernijan a detective and some smaller characters.

Mrs. Gorringe loses her diamond necklace—with five drips and a pearl clasp—and therefore trouble rises in the Jardine family which results in Captain Mowbray being accused of theft and a good deal of unpleasantness. From this it might be inferred that the play is somewhat unpleasant, but since the author has written a good play—with mostly fools as characters—the unpleasant situations dissolve themselves with really excellent humour. More than this we are not prepared to say because the play will be given again on Tuesday evening. But we cannot omit to say that the staging was excellent in every respect. Mrs. Street played Mrs. Gorringe and gave to the part every touch of humour that one could wish, neither detracting from it nor exaggerating. Another part which calls for the most delicate treatment is that of Mrs. Jardine, played by Mrs. Dimmock, which was one of the most entertaining parts of the play and capitally pourtrayed. Mrs. Vines as Isabel, "The general of the household," was in different strain and also a well thought out part although at times she missed support, and Commander Vines as Captain Mowbray gave his character the sturdiness it needs, while the vacillating thief with gentlemanly instincts was played by Mr. Hogg, who gave an excellent blending of various renderings of the part which was particularly life-like. Miss Sells played "Vicky." the young and vivacious daughter, and Mrs. Nash the somewhat retiring Miss Potts, while Mr. Kent gave a far better study of the footman than one is accustomed to whether the players are amateur a professionals. If there is adverse criticism to offer of any player it is because of the unkind work of the author. Scotland Yard detectives are hardly as accommodating as here one is given to suppose, but Mr. Bolus as Jernijan gave his part life and made an impossible character quite possible.

There is one thing without mention of which a notice of the play would be incomplete. At the commencement of the evening an electric wire fused with the result that some shavings caught fire. It is highly probable that no one on the stage at the time and very, very few of the audience are accustomed to fires. That there was little danger is true, because prompt measures were taken, but the sangfroid displayed on the stage was such that the audience never felt the slightest qualms and not only so but Mr. Keith Roach as Colonel Jardine, had the presence of mind to make the occurrence quite a feature of the first act. On such occasions it is remarkably easy to "lose one's head" and we offer our heartiest congratulations to all, but most especially to Mrs. Street, for the method of dealing with the situation. If there was a fault to be found it was that there was some "cutting" in the play which left some of the dialogues a trifle vague. Otherwise the whole performance was excellent in the extreme.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

THE following is the report of the work of the Gatha Society for the year 1908-1909.

The Managing Committee feel great pleasure in submitting the report of the work of the Society for the past year. The year has been marked generally by progress in all directions. The number of ordinary members has risen from 78, with which the year commenced, to 107 at the end of the year. The number of life-members rose from 6 to 40 towards the end of the year.

The Committee are sorry to record the death of Mr. K. R Cama who was a life member of the Society, and who was at all times ready to assist the Committee in the management and execution of their duties. The Committee owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the sound advice which he was, at all times, ready to bestow, and often in moments of difficulty, it was to him they turned for guidance. His attendance at the Committee's meetings as "amicus curiæ" was as regular as that of any member of the Committee. The Parsi community generally mourns the loss of Mr. K. R. Cama, but the Gatha Society is one of those bodies that mourn the sudden loss of a true friend, philosopher and guide.

During the year under report, 48 weekly meetings of the Society were held. The average attendance was a little over 14, including at times a few visitors. The Committee again beg to appeal to the members of the Society to make it convenient to attend these meetings more regularly, and thus lend further encouragement to the more active members in their effort to expound the spirit of our religious writings.

The work of expounding various passages from the Gathic texts was evently divided between Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., Mr. A. K. Vesavewala, B.A., Mr. K. E. Ponegar, B.A., and Mr. M. N. Dastur, M. A., who have always done their best to render every assistance to their hearers to comprehend the meaning of the various texts. The Committee tender their sincere thanks to these gentlemen for the conscientious manner in which they have assisted the Society with the results of their studies, and the infinite trouble bestowed by them in this task.

Various papers and discourses were introduced for discussion before the Society during the year.

Two lectures were delivered in public at the Framji Cawasji Institute under the auspices of the Society, during the year. The first lecture was on "The Social Aspect of Zarathushtra's Teachings" by Ervad Dr. M. N. Dhalla, A.M., PH.D., and was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S. The second on "Moral and Religious Good and Evil" by the Hon. Mr Justice Beaman, was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar. The Committee are glad to report that these lectures attracted very large and intelligent audiences who have expressed their appreciation of the worth of these lectures.

The Committee have, during the year under report brought out two publications : "The Anomalies of Life and their Solution" by Prof. Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia, M. A., and "Moral and Religious Good and Evil" by the Hon. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S. These publications contain full reports of two lectures delivered in public under the auspices of the Society. The Committee arranged to sell these publications at the nominal price of two annas and six annas respectively, with a view to recover some portion of the cost of printing ; and they are glad to note that the Secretaries have thus far already succeeded in recovering about two-thirds of the cost.

The Dastur Hoshang Memorial Volume which was referred to in last year's report of the Committee, is now in the press and its publication, which will take place in a very few months from now, bids fair to be a great success. Literary contributions from numerous scholars of note, both Indian and foreign, have been received for inclusion in the Volume, of which about 400 pages have been already printed off. The Volume, when ready, will contain about 650 pages of readable matter which will appeal to the specialist and the laymen alike. The total cost of the work, including a very fine binding, is estimated to be about Rs. 4,500. The Committee trust that the members of the Society as well as the general public will evince their sympathy for this work which has the twofold object of perpetuating the memory of the great scholar in whose honour it is meant to be published, and of laying before the public a mass of literary research, most of it in an easily intelligible and non-technical garb, on Iranian subjects, by the most capable scholars of India, Europe and America. The Committee beg to express their grateful recognition of the sympathy which has moved the Managing Committee of the Bazm-i-Ruz-i-Beheram of Poona, who have consented to purchase 325 copies of the Volume, and who have been also good enough to pay the handsome sum of Rs. 500 as part payment in advance, for the price of those copies. The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks also a donation of Rs. 20 from another gentleman towards defraying the cost of this publication.

The thanks of the Committee are due also to Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha who was kind enough to grant them a sum of Rs. 50 for defraying the cost of public lectures, and to Mr. Kavasji Padabhai Dubash who made a similar grant of Rs. 20 for the same purpose.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the assistance of the editors of all the local, daily and weekly newspapers, who have regularly published the agenda of the weekly meetings of the Society for the information of the members and the general public.

Finally, the Committee beg to acknowledge thankfully the labours of the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurer, who have discharged the duties of their office with peculiar ability and usefulness, and to whose efforts is mainly due the large increase in the list of members during the current year. Khan Bahadur Pheroz Hoshang Dastur who has assisted the Secretaries in the work of securing for the Society the patronage of several leading members of our community, also deserves the best thanks of the Committee.

As said above, the Committee consider the past year, as an year of progress in all directions. Zarathushtra has declared in the Gathas that man has been created for industry and progress, and no creed can do greater honour to any Society than the creed which strives through industry and progress for the goal of perfection which is nobly foreshadowed in the Gathas. Your Committee have made this their creed, and each member has striven to act up to it with the best of his ability. The result is that the Society has, in spite of its being a very youthful institution,—it just completes eight years from its foundation—it has attracted the attention of the scholars of Europe and America who have rendered it every assistance in making up the Dastur Hoshang Memorial Volume which will be for the Society a monumental work, at least for some time to come.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. L. Menyon has two years' leave from the 6th instant.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. C. R, Moser as the United States' Consul at Aden.

The following postings are notified :—Major W. F. T. O'Conner to be British Consul at Seistan; Lieutenants W. A. Macdo Garstin, C, T. C. Plowden and J. L. Crosthwaite to be Political Probationers and Mr. H. N. Bolton to be Divisional Judge, Peshawar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. P. Woodword and Major Herbert are posted to the United Provinces as Cantonment Magistrates.

The following are admitted finally to the Indian Medical Service.

Messrs. H. C. G. Sermon, A. M. Jukes, G. G. Jukes, W. D. Keyworth, B. Gale, J. L. Horne, H. H. King, R. E. Flowerdew, M. B. A. Kureishi, J. G. B. Shand and A. J. Lee.

Indian Army :—Major S. Edwards to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Brevet-Colonel H. A. Carleton retires from the 9th proximo; Assistant-Surgeon G. R. B. Gaudoin from the 18th instant and Hon'ble Captain W. H. Holton from the 1st July last.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Revd. B. B. Carter to be probationary Chaplain, Nagpur Establishment.

Mr. H. H. Hayden to be a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway, has thirteen months' leave.

Mr C S B Sinclair to be Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

A depression from the North-East of India has given light to moderate and nearly general rain in the South-East of the United Provinces the East of Central India and the West of the Central Provinces. It has however nearly disappeared this morning. Benares had two inches ; Jhansi and Saugor, one ; Cuddalore, three ; and Trichinopoly, two. No other rain of importance is reported.

The unsettled conditions in Burma are intensified somewhat. Temperature is now normal over the whole of India, except a few stations in Upper Burma, where it is higher than usual.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to increase to Burma, and extend into Rajputana and the West of Central India.

The Arabian Sea Mail steamer, which left Aden on the 12th experienced during the first two-thirds of the journey monsoon winds of decidedly greater force than usual. During the last third the winds were light. Monsoon winds have strengthened during the week.

Earthquake Report.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were recorded in Simla this morning at 0hr. 27 mins. and 1hr. 25 mins. The distance of origin in each case was about 3,000 miles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	80·95	76·69	89·18	62·75	
Friday, 17th Sept.	0·32	0·15	0·17	0·12	
Total	81·27	76·84	89·35	62·87	
Same date last year	68·75	65·61	64·21	47·76	

COLABALLA HILL.

MESSRS KEMP & Co., Ld.
September 17.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·43	75·7	89·87	58·51

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Friday, 3rd September 1909 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	35	85	Khervadi	15	49
Raver	10	63	Nasik	20	51
Nimbhora	15	42	Devlali	19	19
Bodwad	20	80	Ghoti	81	92
Varangaon	20	40	Hotgi	25	85
Bhadli	25	30	Mohol	16	20
Jalgaon	26	70	Madha	16	14
Shirsoli	20	55	Barsi Junction ...	14	88
Bhusawad	13	94	Kem	24	98
Maheji	17	21	Jeur	23	23
Pachora	16	76	Pomalvadi	...	...
Kajgaon	22	77	Diksal	13	...
Rajmane	17	58	Dhond	10	77
Chalisgaon	21	84	Talegaon	27	4
Naydongri	12	51	Lonavla	165	1
Nandgaon	18	12	Neral	122	28
Manmad	15	12	Kasara	130	74
Lasalgaon	10	78			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sukkur (16th)	93·1	80·1	...	...
Jask	87·8	77·8	...	...
Muskat (16th)	84·8	79·1	...	...
Multan	102·3	74·5	...	4·80
Rawalpindi	94·9	67·9	...	27·28
Lahore	97·9	75·2	...	23·90
Sirsa	96·3	75·6	...	21·09
Ambala	94·0	73·5	...	26·66
Delhi	92·2	77·2	...	29·36
Agra	93·5	78·5	0·09	23·76
Mainpuri	94·3	76·0	0·61	26·86
Jhansi	85·6	73·5	1·23	26·49
Cawnpore	91·2	76·5	0·11	32·08
Allahabad	87·1	77·5	0·77	42·92
Jacobabad	104·6	70·3	...	0·53
Karachi	85·5	76·5	...	5·68
Ajmer	85·4	74·7	...	23·61
Jaipur	93·2	73·1	...	22·06
Kotah	87·0	78·6	...	33·11
Bhuj	89·1	72·0	...	18·69
Dwarka	84·8	79·2	...	26·45
Veraval	83·1	75·3	...	...
Bankot	89·9	70·2	...	26·78
Gonavnagar Para	94·1	73·5	...	24·27
Surat	89·1	76·1	...	52·40
Ahmedabad	90·6	74·7	...	25·59
Deesa	91·8	73·9	...	27·79
Neemuch	89·0	72·8	...	22·42
Indore	83·1	72·1	...	19·72
Jubbulpore	80·0	71·3	0·33	35·22
Saugor	75·1	69·5	0·90	34·82
Hoshangabad	87·1	71·4	0·33	31·20
Khandwa	88·7	76·1	...	15·64
Akola	88·2	71·6	0·01	21·26
Amraoti	88·8	69·8	...	21·45
Nagpur	91·1	72·9	...	41·26
Chanda	91·0	73·0	...	38·36
Raipur	91·7	75·6	...	32·43
Bombay	80·8	76·5	0·12	62·87
Ratnagiri	84·3	73·9	0·01	94·47
Mormugao	83·5	73·7	...	70·63
Karwar	83·8	73·0	...	101·84
Malegaon	92·4	67·1	...	12·95
Ahamednagar	88·4	65·0	...	11·12
Poona	86·0	65·8	0·01	14·57
Sholapur	89·8	69·9	...	31·43
Bijapur	88·7	73·7	...	15·78
Belgaum	81·3	62·0	...	3·58
Aurangabad	86·2	65·7	...	29·89
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	89·8	71·2	...	26·21
Mangalore	83·8	70·8	0·01	112·59
Calicut	84·8	75·6	...	85·68
Cochin	86·2	78·8	...	60·82
Colombo	86·0	77·0	...	22·35
Masulipatam	93·3	80·2	...	28·79
Bellary	94·5	74·3	...	12·91
Cuddapah	94·7	77·1	0·03	35·90
Madras	94·5	75·0	0·04	19·01
Bangalore	83·8	66·8	...	18·85
Coimbatore	89·9	72·3	0·01	4·33
Trichinopoly	94·6	73·8	1·80	16·04
Negapatam	93·0	77·0	0·08	9·95

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general ; Allahabad has had 0·77", Cawnpore 0·11", Mainpuri 0·61" and Jhansi 1·23". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature is low during the day in the southern districts but otherwise normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly clouded in the adjacent districts of Rajputana and in lower Sind but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the Southern half of the division ; the minimum is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in West Central India and north Gujarat but moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts ; Saugor has received 0·90", Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad 0·33". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the southern and western districts but normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in defect at Sangor and Jubbulpore but normal at the other stations ; the minimum is everywhere normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station but lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at some stations ; the minimum is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The depression that was to the east of Allahabad has again caused general rain in the United Provinces and the north-east Central Provinces. It is noticeable to-day only by the irregularity in the wind directions at Allahabad and Cawnpore. Rain has fallen also in the extreme south-east of Peninsula, the only fall of importance being however 1·80" at Trichinopoly. Cloud has decreased in the United Provinces but has increased in East Rajputana and West Central India. There has been an increase of cloud in the south Peninsula.

Local rain is likely in the northern half of the Central Provinces and in West Central India. A few falls may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the 12th, experienced from longitude 54° E to longitude 60° E fresh to strong monsoon and moderate to rough sea, thence to longitude 66° E moderate monsoon weakening to light monsoon and occasional cloudy skies ; thence to arrival light northerly wind or calm at first, then light north-westerly to north-north-easterly wind and slight southerly swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay gave a tea-party to the philanthropic gentleman, Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon, at Anjuman Hall on Hornby Road on Wednesday last, when it was arranged with the consent of the Anjuman that the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay should give an Address to Mr. Jamal.

On arrival Mr. Jamal was received by the President of the Anjuman, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. Jaffer Rahimtoola and A.M Kajiji, Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman, and others. There were about one hundred guests present, among whom were the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E.; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Mr. Husain B. Tyebji ; Mr. Oosman Jamal; Mr. Haji Yoosof Sobani; Mr. Mirza Mohamed Shirazi.

The President in a brief speech welomed Mr. Jamal to this City and expressed his high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Jamal to the Mohamedan community, to which Mr. Jamal replied.

"An Address in Hindustani which was beautifully engrossed on an illuminated paper and enclosed in a casket was presented to Mr. Jamal. It ran to the following effect:

Address of welcome from the Mohamedan Coronation Literary Society of Bombay to Seth Abdul Karim Abdus Shakoor Jamal.

We, the President, the Honorary Secretary, and the members of the Mohamedan Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, beg to offer you a cordial and hearty welcome to this Urbs Prima in Indis. The fame of your philanthropy, of your unbounded sympathy for your fellow-brethern in Islam and of your patriotism had long preceded your esteemed advent in this beautiful city and we were ardently longing for the day when you might be pleased to honour us with a visit. Your career and personality present to the individuals of our community such a splendid model that if they would but take into their head to follow it, the amelioration of our community would be placed on the surest foundation. The individuals of our community might well lay to heart the example of your zeal and unswerving perseverence in shaping one's life and by your liberality and philanthropy you have not only outshone most of the fortunate recipients of opulence, but have for once again proved the truth of the venerable maxim that it requires greater wisdom and divine grace to invest wealth in proper channels of utility than to earn it.

We are glad to find that you have been pleased to found a school for boys and girls in the State of Jamnagar which imparts education to about 800 students, that you have not only arranged for the free supply of books, etc. to all students of the school but have founded numerous scholarships for them. You have been further pleased to found 180 scholarships in the English School of the same City, to subscribe Rs 50 per month to the School at Berry Khambalia, Rs. 31 per month to the school at Rajkote and to found various scholarships in Junagadh, Bhawnagar, Wadwan, &c., for the Mohamedan students pursuing high education, so that in Kathiawar alone you are generously spending about Rs. 2,000 per month.

Your generosity is not limited to your native land alone. We have learnt with sincere gratification that you have been pleased to give a princely donation of Rs. 75,000 to the Mohamedan College at Aligarh and have thus laid the Mohamedans of India under a deep debt of gratitude, the ebulition of which shall flow in perennial flow especially in view of the further fact that you have also been pleased to entail in perpetuity a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the education of the Mohamedans, to say nothing of your abiding attitude in rendering substantial help to the famine stricken, the orphans and the needy, and to religious institutions such as mosques, &c.

The universal character of your generosity is illustrated by the fact that you have been granting scholarships to Hindoo students also, besides rendering great help to many Hindoos in securing employment.

Our Society was founded on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, with the object of promulgating sound ideas of morality, religion and social functions amongst the individuals of our community and to give additional impetus to the education of poor boys and girls. The Society holds frequent meetings to discuss moral, religious, educational and other subjects appurtaining to our community and maintains a free school of poor boys and girls whose parents are unable to pay school fees. There are at present 110 boys and 85 girls attending the school, the monthly expenditure of which is about Rs. 75 per mensem. The school has been patronized by Lord Lamington, former Governor of Bombay, by Haji Ismail Gool Mohamed, the late Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, M.A., LL.B., and others.

The educational requirements of Mohamedan children are alone so numerous that extensive means are necessary to adequately provide for them and the fruition of the Society's aims in this direction depends on the sympathy of such philanthropic gentlemen as you are. But the Society does not despair of enlisting such sympathy and of seeing by the Grace of the Almighty the realization of their cherished objects.

In conclusion the Society cannot too well express its high sense of appreciation and gratitude at the generous sympathy and keen interest with which you have furthered the cause of ameliorating the condition of our community, and earnestly prays that the Divine Providence may spare you long in health, prosperity and characteristic virtues to inspire and promote further movements for the progress of our community."

Mr. Jamal replied to the Address in suitable terms and urged the wealthy persons and leaders of the Mahomedans in this City to be up and do what is expected of them for the amelioration of the community ; as he said he had seen numerous pesons here who could individually do much more for the community than he had done. He declared his intention of spending Rs. 100 per mensem in Bombay in awarding scholarships or in otherwise helping students.

After partaking of the refreshments the gathering dispersed.

THE Indus is reported to have breached the river bund on the right bank in the south of the Karachi District flooding a small portion of the Ghorabari taluka.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1909.

TWO EXPERIMENTS IN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Bengalis who were holding their Provincial Conference a few days ago, decided, among other things, that India will not be content, until its people have been given government on Colonial lines, including "effective control over the finances, administration and legislation of the country." It is noticeable that none of the flamboyant resolutions passed at assemblages contain allusions to military affairs or the direction of the army, whose maintenance is a most material aid to the other factors in our scheme of government. Possibly this omission is due to the popular Bengali conviction that "fighting is a dangerous business" and had better be left to the paid professors of the militant art, or, to put the position more concisely, we may keep the peace and control the forces so long as the extremists and their disciples are permitted to run the race of the administrative machine upon Colonial lines. When the Prince of Wales promulgates the South African constitution in next May the second of our great experiments in autonomous independence will have been launched, and as these are the ideals of the Indian patriots on the Hooghly and elsewhere, a brief consideration of the results apparent in the oldest of them will be of interest at the present moment. The combined revenues of the four States in the South African Union amount to about seventeen millions sterling, while their population is five and a quarter millions, of which, however, only a fifth are of pure European descent. The Australians number four and a half millions, almost all of whom are whites, and their customs and excise duties, from which the Federal expenditure is allocated, yield about fifteen millions a year. Under the existing arrangements three-fourths of this sum are returned to the States, which also raise considerable amounts by other forms of taxation for expenditure upon their local administrations. Financially, although its national debt is two hundred and twenty millions, and as the possessor of an homogeneous population, the Commonwealth has the advantage of the new unit in Colonial autonomy, but if the latter avoids the political and economic blunders of its prototype, we shall be spared repetition of the triumph of social democracy and its attendant mischiefs. As we have pointed out in previous articles on the subject, the besetting danger in South Africa is racial, resembling in some of its aspects the problem which confronts us in India, where the Hindu progressists seek to appropriate all the benefits contemplated by the new reforms. Similarly the dominant elements in the Union just sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament will be the Boers and Afrikanders, until immigration or party fusions produce a better equipoise. However, General Botha, whose personality and political consequence promise to be as important to the new constitution as Mr. Alfred Deakin's are to the Commonwealth, has made a good commencement by his declaration that he favours a strong Government and an equally rigid Opposition as being the conditions best suited for the evolution of a successful and popular administration. For the rest we must trust our usual good fortune and the ability of the men who control the situation to carry to a prosperous issue one of the most remarkable experiments in the World's history, viz., the bestowal of complete administrative independence upon a conquered people within a few years of their subjection. We marvel that the Bengalis in their thirst for Colonial ideals have not quoted the South African example and suggested that they were as worthy of trust as our quondam foes in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

As is apparent from the interesting fortnightly letters of our Australian correspondent, the Commonwealth, with the capable Mr. Alfred Deakin as protagonist, is taking measures to straighten out the entanglements of its financial affairs which under the recent short-lived Labour Government promised to set the States by the ears. Mr. Fisher and the Caucus which dictates the policy of the Socialist party favoured absorption of three-fourths of the customs and excise revenues for Federal purposes, plus a progressive tax upon large landed estates, with the ultimate object of breaking up the latter for the settlement of agricultural immigrants. For, paradoxical as it may appear in a country with three million square miles of territory and a population whose density is about one to the square mile, one of its principal requirements is land for farmers and small pastoralists, all its fertile areas being owned by the cattle and sheep plutocrats for grazing purposes. This is a question which is bound to re-appear for decision presently if the new scheme for co-operation between the States for the encouragement of immigration is to be made effective as land for the additional population must be obtained somehow, and several of the Colonial Governments, recognising this fact, are now repurchasing portions of the squatter's vast holdings. Meanwhile Mr. Deakin's Cabinet is preparing to legislate upon two important matters which will strengthen the rather loose bond of union between the several States. These are the future allocations of the customs and excise revenues, and the capitalisation of the national debts of the six Colonies. These, as we have already mentioned, amount to two hundred and twenty millions stirling, and a few days ago it was announced by a cablegram that the Commonwealth Premier had introduced a bill for their transfer to the Federal Government which will doubtless exercise some control over the future borrowings of its partners.

On the other question a decision has been reached and will be translated into law during the present session of the House of Representatives, which is also its last, for the restitution to the States of £1-5-0 per head of population of their Customs and Excise duties, the balance which will amount to some six millions per annum being returned by the Central Government. If Mr. Deakin can place those two measures on the Commonwealth statute book prior to the dissolution of the Federal Parliament a few months hence, he will have atoned for his long and rather unfortunate alliance with the Labourites which enabled the latter as an equivalent for their support to a put through a number of their anti-capitalist ideals and to burden the finances with old-age pensions costing upwards of a million and a half yearly. The tri-party system which synchronised with the establishment of the Commonwealth nine years ago, has been the principal hindrance to a closer coalition among the States and the advancement of the nationalisation which their Federal Union was intended to symbolise and there does not seem to be much prospect of amendment at present as the Labourites and Liberals are awaiting the results of the coming elections, in which both hope to win extra seats, as a prelude to a fresh adjustment of the political kaleidoscope, for there are already indications of a desire to combine against the Cabinet which took office a few months ago. This sempiternal seer saw of parties struggling for their own ideals instead of uniting for the general advancement of the great dominion committed to their charge is the weak point in the Australian experiment, and may eventually result in the permanent triumph of the social democrats. The Bengali enthusiasts who adopt glib resolutions for government on Colonial lines might cogitate over the existing situation under the Southern Cross, and reflect whether, after all, they are not better off under a Lieutenant-Governor and his official satellites than they would be if a constitution modelled upon Australian politics and institutions were promulgated upon the banks of the Hooghly.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON. From a brief resumé of the results of the cricket season which has just closed in England, we may exclude perhaps any remarks upon the Test matches, all of which have previously been noted in these columns. Every one admits that the Australians were a better side than those which were chosen against them, and what profit is there in reviving the old complaint against the selectors. The storm, which was raised in England, has subsided, but it was angry enough while it lasted to serve as a future warning. In their matches, other than tests this Australian team did not succeed in preserving an unbeaten record as some of their predecessors have done. They lost two matches out of twenty-eight, although only once were they beaten by a county eleven and that one, Surrey. In 29 completed innings they scored an average of 262·03 runs, while their opponents in 37 completed innings had an average of 195·89. One complaint, however, has been made against the team, which we remember to have been made against previous combinations of Australians, that they have played much too largely to save matches rather than to win them. Although they won twelve out of their 15 finished matches of 33 matches played 18 were drawn. Kent will be especially congratulated on winning the County Championship for the second time, because of the predominance of the amateur element in their team. Appropriately, too, for a team which probably relies more on its amateurs that any other county. Kent have won favour with cricket crowds during the last few years for their sporting qualities, for always playing to win, rather than for safety. They gained their victories—16 in number—in the handsomest style, and were beaten only twice. Congratulations will be poured on E. W. Dillon, in that like C. H. B. Marsham in 1906, his first year of captaincy has seen his team heading the table. Lancashire came second and Yorkshire third. To Surrey, who came fifth, the season will be memorable for having beaten the Australians and having bowled out Yorkshire for the smallest score the latter have ever made, viz., 26. The most improved county is undoubtedly Northamptonshire, who winning exactly half their eighteen matches and having drawn only one have advanced to seventh place. Gloucestershire who were weakened by the injury to Jessop, drop to the last place and it is rather ironical that it was only rain, which prevented them scoring a sound win over the Australians. The minor counties' championship was once more won by Wiltshire, who in the final match at Cardiff gave Glamorgan a sound beating by 164 runs. As indicating a revived interest in cricket, the season was notable for the formation of new county clubs for Cumberland and Westmorland, the resuscitation of the Cheshire County Club and the establishment of a county cricket tournament for North Wales, while those who argue that the standard of modern cricket is decadent may be confronted with the facts that over thirty batsmen made between one and two thousand runs, and just under twenty bowlers took between one and two hundred wickets.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA. It has been calculated that rabbits are costing Australia ten millions a year, but although this is well recognized the Government has done very little to help to stamp out the pest. For though there are many who recognize how handicapped is the farmer, there are those whose support of the rabbit-trapper prevents any satisfactory action. The fecundity of the rabbit is appalling and in many districts both farmers and sheep have been driven off the land. So universal is the plague that it is now acknowledged that neither the pastoral nor the agricultural industry can be carried on unless runs and farms are securely protected with rabbit-proof netting. Millions of miles of fencing have been erected, the cost of which can never be ascertained. The expense, however, does not end here. On some well-equipped farms, in spite of the most careful fencing, it is necessary to have trappers, diggers-out, and poison carts constantly employed in order to keep the rabbits outside the netting. On one such farm the outlay in these directions alone is, on an average, £1,200 a year. On some small farms, by simple netting in the water tanks during the dry season, as many as 10,000 rabbits have been caught and destroyed in three or four nights while some holders of large properties state that they have killed between 150,000 and 250,000 in a year. Were it possible to keep the pest in check, the sheep-bearing powers of the land would be vastly increased, and it is estimated that a few years would see as much as five hundred thousand bales of wool exported each year. The feeling, that the Government has not done all it should in the matter, is growing, and it is thought that steps will be taken in the near future to see that the State does its duty in this respect. One suggestion is that a few thousand square miles should be set apart for experimenting with the virus invented by Dr. Danysz in order to see whether extermination is possible, for it has become obvious that individual effort is powerless to achieve the end desired.

THE Chitral reliefs have now begun and fine weather is favouring the march of the 1-3rd Gurkhas to Killa Drash.

A FORMIDABLE competitor to the Indian tea industry appears to be springing up in Java where cultivation is extending rapidly resulting in greatly increased production for export.

A CONSIDERABLE area of new land will, it is believed, be made available for wheat cultivation in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, when the big irrigation schemes now in progress and contemplated in those provinces are brought to completion.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have deputed a few selected students to undergo a course of agricultural instruction at the Poona Agricultural College.

THE total gross earnings of the railways owned by the Mysore State during the year ending 30th June 1910 are estimated at Rs. 31,25,000 and the total working expenses at Rs. 20,36,000. The railways include, besides metre gauge lines, a broad gauge railway to the Kolar Fields.

AT the anniversary of the Rajshahi Association held at Ghoramara on Wednesday the Raja of Dighapatia said the first duty of the people was to co-operate with Government in stamping out sedition and anarchy and was against students taking part in politics.

AT a well attended meeting of the Eurasian community at the Concert Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday evening, Mrs. C. Palmer suggested an organization of an Anglo-Indian Colonisation Scheme and talked of Swadeshi Anglo-Indianism, which, she said, was preference for their open trade and said that while they might claim England as their father, India was their mother.

IN the Mysore State the financial year is reckoned from 1st July to the 30th June following and the budget estimates are framed on the exact model of the Government of India estimates. For the year 1909-1910 the total revenue of the State is is estimated at Rs. 2,32,93,000 and the total expenditure excluding certain liabilities at Rs. 2,20,42,000. The net revenue of Rs. 12,51,000 minus a sum of Rs. 55,000 is to be utilised in contributing to the Sinking Fund formed on account of the 4 per cent. loan of 20 lakhs raised in 1906-07 to finance a portion of the Cauvery Electric Power Scheme; (*b*) to a Famine Insurance Reserve; and (*c*) to the Depreciation Fund of the Cauvery Electric Power Scheme. With regard to the last the Durbar have, on the advice of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta and of a Committee of officers representing the Electrical, Engineering, and Accounts Departments of the State, decided that the accounts of the Cauvery Power Scheme should be kept substantially on commercial lines and a Depreciation Fund account opened for arriving at the true measure of profit accruing to the State on the concern.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

TOURING LABOUR M.P.'s

The Budget.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

WE have entered upon September and the House of Commons has resumed its discussion of the amazing Budget; indeed, some say Parliament did not, until the night before last, really reach the Budget at all. The rest, if not leather and prunella, was, as the opponents of the Government say, "a mere Land Bill which had no connection with the pecuniary needs of the current year" and was in fact a step in an agrarian revolution. Be that as it may the Unionists in the House of Commons seem to be glad that so far as they are concerned the fight over the land taxes is over, for it is undoubtedly that part of the Ministerial scheme that has brought most grist to the Ministerial mill, thanks to the unwise and undignified attitude that has been displayed by the Dukes and other territorial magnates. There is no doubt that many supporters of the Opposition have been alienated by this cause. Will their support be recovered? That remains to be seen. The Opposition are making a very strong fight over the Licensing Clauses of the Bill and they have certainly improved their position a little this week. Mr. Asquith was asked the other night whether he could say when this protracted session is to end. He could not. One thing is clear. As ever, *L'Homme propose, et Dieu dispose.* The expectation that when the great Liberal meeting really takes place at Birmingham a fortnight hence, the fate of the Finance Bill will have been settled, is not likely to be realised unless the House of Commons makes greater progress than it has made during the past week.

"THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

Notwithstanding the Government prosecutions, the *Indian Sociologist* continues to be procurable in London. I myself know of a case in which a copy of the August number was supplied by a firm of news agents three days after the arrest of the proprietor of the Bakunin Press. By the way some people have been puzzled by this name and are asking who or what is Bakunin. Such is fame or infamy! Mikhael Bakunin was the most prominent European revolutionist of his day, and not only leader of the Russian Nihilists, but founder of the "International." He was well born, his father being a landowner and he himself, before he imbibed anarchical ideas, an officer of the Imperial Guard. He succeeded to the ancestral estates in due course but they were confiscated owing to his political misdeeds. As head of the "Internationalists" he was sentenced to death in three countries—Prussia, Austria and Russia—but he died peacefully in his bed at Lugano. Once he was banished to Siberia, but he escaped and lived for some time in England. His death occurred a generation ago, three years before the assassination of Alexander, the Liberator of the Serfs. Aldred, as you have heard, was committed for trial on Saturday after further Police evidence and after the accused had made a speech, the length and irrelevance of which sorely tried the patience of the Magistrate. The young fellow's coolness did not desert him. After one reminder from the Bench that the case could not go on for ever, Aldred tried to make a deal with the Magistrate. It will be remembered that when he was originally brought up Mr. Curtis Bennett consented to Aldred's release on bail himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each. When His Worship asked him to cut it short he said that if he were allowed out on bail he would reserve the remainder of his defence until he was indicted at the Sessions. Mr. Curtis Bennett said he would accept one surety in £100 and the prisoner himself in the same sum, with twenty-four hours' notice to the Police instead of two sureties in £50 each. Chief Inspector McCarthy thereupon held a conversation with a woman understood to be accused's wife. "I have received the name of one man," Mr. McCarthy told the Magistrate, "who, it is said, would become surety in the sum of £50 but he is not present. I am afraid the prisoner is in the unhappy position of having very few friends." Aldred, after looking round the Court, said: "I am afraid my friends have deserted me and, therefore, I must go on with my defence." A little later the Magistrate again pointed out that what Aldred was saying was no defence. "Well, in that case," said the accused, "I reserve my defence." (Hear hear) ejaculated a person in Court. "Who said hear, hear," asked the Magistrate and the man was ejected. According to one of the reporters, as the accused was removed to the cells, some people waived their hands at him. It transpired that some of the detectives obtained copies of the *Indian Sociologist* by writing for them in assumed names. In his cross-examination, Aldred asked one of these men the following question:—"If it is true that the paper was of a seditious character, do you not think that you were assisting me to do a deed which was against the law of the land?" The answer was, "No." Then said the accused, "Then you do not think that to incite a person to distribute a seditious paper or what is called a seditious paper, is a crime?" The witness declined to give any opinion on the points. The Police in their evidence showed a disposition to be quite fair, and Mr. McCarthy, whose special duty it is to keep Anarchists under observation, frankly admitted that in the speeches he had heard Aldred deliver he had never advocated violence. He remained in Burton Prison until Wednesday when a Mr. Federick William Hesse, described as a manufacturer of High Street, Kingsland, and a Mr. John Thomson, a tailor, of Escourt Road, Balham, offered themselves as sureties in the sum of £50 each and were accepted by the Police. The *Daily Express* publishes a letter from Krishnavarma, repudiating the suggestion that he is the author of the statement of Dhingra published by a London paper after the execution; and that he (Krishnavarma) wrote the letter containing the alleged threat to murder him. He also indignantly comments on the statement that he is now regarded by the seditionists as a spy. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Earl Winterton asked the Attorney-General if his attention had been called to an article in the *New Age* newspaper for 26th August, "in which the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie is partially condoned, and in which an Indian Lieutenant-Governor is accused of deliberately carrying out an illegal execution;" and if he proposed to take any proceedings in the case? Sir William Robson replied that he had seen the the article and that he did not propose to take any proceedings. Lord Winterton, not satisfied with this answer, asked if the Attorney-General had noticed what the writer said about the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. "I do not think," Sir William rejoined, "that suggestion is as explicit as the noble Lord implies in his question. I have read the articles carefully." By the way, the article is signed by a person whose name I believe is not unknown in Bombay.

GLOBE-TROTTING LABOUR M.P.s.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald intends during his approaching visit to India to avoid laying himself open to the charge that is sometimes brought against globe-trotting Members of Parliament. Says the *Daily Chronicle*, to which he is to contribute a series of articles on his tour:—"He will see representatives of all opinions in India. He will consult on the Anglo-Indian, the heads of the civil government and the military authorities, and on the native side, the Mahomedans, the Hindus, people who are pleased with the things that are, men like Mr. Gokhale who are moderate reformers, others like Mr. Banerjee, who are reformers of a more radical type, and others like Mr. Arabindo Ghose, who represent the extreme section. Mr. Macdonald will listen and learn, and will give an impartial review of what he has heard and seen." As previously stated he will be accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald, who as your readers are aware is a daughter of the late Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., and who has had much to do with the present healthy state of opinion with regard to the evils of sweating. Leaving London a fortnight hence they will land at Bombay where they propose to spend two days before going up country. *En route* to Simla they will call at Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Jaipur. At Calcutta they propose to stay the best part of a week and about the same time will be spent in the capital of the Western Presidency after they have "done" the rest of the Peninsula. If Mr. Macdonald approaches his study of Indian problems on the spot with an open mind and free from the prepossessions so common amongst politicians of his type and environment, his impressions should be worth reading, for he is a capable man. Moreover, it is a point in his favour that though he is a Socialist, he is hated by the wild men of the organisation that is so much under the influence of "Comrade" Hyndman, whose organ *Justice* is excluded by the authorities from India. Mr. Macdonald is not the only Labour representative who is about to cross the seas. The redoubtable Mr. Will Crooks is about to start for Canada or Australasia, and judging from what I read in sundry newspapers, he is becoming quite excited about it. Really the position of these stipendiary Labour members seems to be an enviable one. It is not everybody who can afford the luxury of a costly journey round the world. How is it done? Altogether the advocacy of Socialism seems what is called "good business." I happened to take up one of the Socialist prints the other day and saw it stated that the paid lecturers receive 10s. and hotel expenses, etc., for each engagement

A TERRIBLE WARNING.

"While the unrest in India and our political difficulties everywhere are receiving the most careful consideration, the spirit of dissatisfaction and the unrest amongst women attract no serious attention; and yet one symptom of this unrest, this dissatisfaction, is a much more dangerous threat to the existence of the British nation as a dominant race than any other danger known to threaten." So writes Mrs. M. Fall, better known as Madame Sarah Grand. Women it seems have become profoundly disheartened with what in pre-Suffragist days was called the sterner sex. And their present attitude towards what in what seems the very remote past used to be styled their lords and masters, arises from the fact that in spite of the long innings which the latter have had, they have ignominiously failed to build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land. Here is one count in the indictment:—"In a country which might produce food for everybody, three-quarters of the population never know what it is to have enough to eat, while the other quarter dies of eating too much under the delusion that they are enjoying themselves." Indictment No. 2 reads as follows:—"Competition has not been found to promote peace on earth and good will towards men, yet everywhere it is competition which rulers and governors countenance, such co-operation as there is being the outcome of the toilsome efforts of individuals obscure for the most part and poor and needy." The third and most serious count, however, is that man "are persuading to arms with the hypocritical association that the best way to keep the peace is by cultivating a warlike spirit," a very free translation of the "hackneyed assertion" *si vis pacem para bellum.* While the Boer war has taught unteachable men absolutely nothing, it has, says the author of "The Heavenly Twins," brought home to the minds of women that to be shot at is a disgrace, and that I quote the writer's own words "it is no credit to us to bring sons into the world for such a purpose." They are being driven, she goes on to say, to ask among themselves "why, if man by his own perverse will chooses to be born to misery as surely as that the sparks fly upwards—why should the human race continue." So, according to Madame Sarah Grand, say the women at the clubs. "And," she adds, "what the women are saying amongst themselves at their clubs to-day will be the talk of the fashionable dinner-tables to-morrow, and the common-places of the country a few years hence." Really if this is the use to which women's clubs are being put it will soon be necessary for the powers that be and are likely to be a little time longer, the Suffragettes notwithstanding, to consider whether those resorts of people with such subversive ideas should not be suppressed. In the meantime Sarah Grand's extraordinary article will not do the waning Suffragist cause much good.

THE steady increase in the number of candidates annually appearing for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations held at Bombay under the auspices of the Educational Department is proof of the usefulness of the examinations and that they are furnishing an opening in life for the young men who are attracted by them. For the examinations held at the end of April and beginning of May last there were as many as 431 entries for the Senior Test and 107 for the Junior Test, the actual number of candidates appearing in both being 414 and 96, respectively. In 1908 the total entries amounted to 459 and in 1907 to 329. The examination fee is Rs. 5 for both tests in addition to entry fees which are Rs. 4 for the Senior and Rs. 2 for the Junior examination.

ACCORDING to the British Consul at Batavia the exports during 1908 reached the record figure of 36,579,536lbs (British), as against 29,286,402lbs in 1907 and 16,736,157lbs in 1901, these figures indicating that production has more than doubled in the last seven years. As fresh planting continues and several new estates are being opened up, the Consul believes that at no very distant date the export of Java tea will reach 50,000,000lbs. Prices for all grades of Java teas were on the whole good last year. Several new companies were formed during 1908 and a fair amount of British capital has been invested in them. The principal market for Java tea is the Netherlands but the United Kingdom is increasing her imports and took over 12,000,000 lbs in 1908, while Russia took over 3,000,000lbs.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LEADERSHIP.

Rumoured Resignation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The *Daily Chronicle*, gives prominence to a rumour that Lord Lansdowne will resign the Leadership of the Unionists in the House of Lords owing to the dissatisfaction of the extremists at his unwillingness to assume the responsibility for the rejection of the Budget. It is stated that Lord Cawdor will replace him.

Lord Rosebery, in the preface to the published version of his Glasgow speech, says: "It is not I who have left the Party. They have left me and gone ahead with alarming velocity. I am much where I was."

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

Debate on Military Training.

CHEAP POSTAL RATES WANTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Chambers of Commerce Congress at Sydney has passed a resolution with regard to preference. Resolutions have also been adopted in favour of practical organised co-operation between Great Britain and the Colonies for the defence of the Empire, in favour of universal military training of the youth of the Empire, and in favour of cheap postal rates for parcels in the Empire.

THE LATE SIR RALPH MOOR.

Victim of Insomnia.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 16.

At the inquest on the late Sir Ralph Moor, a verdict of suicide by taking cyanide of potassium was returned. The jury found that he was suffering from temporary insanity following on insomnia. Evidence showed that he suffered from the after-effects of West African fevers.

THE DEFENCES OF RUSSIA.

The Tsar's Control.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a Cabinet decree ordains that all legislative questions concerning defence shall be subject to the sanction of the Tsar as supreme War Lord, though fresh funds must be raised through Parliamentary channels.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Question of Withdrawal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon asked for the probable date of the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Persia.

Sir Edward Grey said he hoped that Persia was on the way to a better state of things, but she was in a transitory stage and it was difficult to make any definite statement.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRADE.

...uty on Intoxicants Resented.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

...ater wires from Hongkong that in order ...ovide for the deficiency in revenue due ...e suppression of the opium trade and ...er causes, the Council has passed the ...cond reading of the Bill providing for duty ...on intoxicants which is estimated to yield a million dollars. The merchants' view the measure with grave apprehension, considering that the hitherto unfettered freedom of the port has been sacrificed.

THE FIGHT FOR THE POLE.

Definite Accusation Against Dr. Cook.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Commander Peary declares that he has obtained statements and drawings from Dr. Cook's Eskimos, showing that Dr. Cook only made two marches and then returned.

MR. HARRIMAN'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The will of the late Mr. Harriman leaves everything to his wife. The amount is estimated at fifty to a hundred and fifty million dollars.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Socialists and the Liberals.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The German Socialist Congress at Leipzig has rejected by a considerable majority the resolution, denouncing any co-operation with the Liberals. This constitutes a party revolution and is a victory for the moderate element. The Liberal papers are promptly making responsive overtures.

THE total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 4th September 1909, show a gain of one crore of rupees, compared with the corresponding figures for 1908, and are less than those of 1907 by half a crore.

THE WRECK OF THE "UMHLALI."

Lascars Refuse to Work.

ONE CASUALTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON SEPTEMBER 16.

The Bullard King liner which has gone ashore off Cape Point is the "Umhlali." She was carrying forty passengers. She went ashore within a stone's throw of rocks in a calm night. All took to the boats, but the lascars refused to row them. Seemingly all the missing persons have been picked up by various steamers, tugs and warships. One infant has been drowned.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Anti-Japanese Movement.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* contrasts the unchecked boycott of British shipping companies on the Yangtse with similar anti-Japanese movement by the student classes, against which, under pressure from Japan, the Taotai issued a proclamation threatening the participants with punishment.

THE CHINESE OUTRAGE ON INDIAN SURVEYOR.

Enquiry Ordered.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that Sir John Jordan has arranged with the Wai-wu-pu for a joint enquiry into the death of Hazrah Ali, the surveyor of the Indian Service, who was killed by natives in Kansu on the 21st June. Two members of the expedition to which Hazrah Ali was attached reach Peking in a few days, when the enquiry will open.

THE TEA DUTY.

Labourites Demand Reduction.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Labour Members have decided to propose an amendment to the Budget for reducing the tea duty to three pence.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

The match between the Champion County Kent, and the rest of England at the Oval has been abandoned.

AMERICAN COTTON IN SIND.

Promising Experiments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 17.

During the present season, some interesting experiments are being carried out by the Agricultural Department in Sind on the growth of American cotton. These experiments are quite distinct from the attempt to introduce Egyptian cotton on the Jamrao area. American cotton has a short period of growth, is hardy and has a good staple, for which there is practically an unlimited demand in England. The indigenous Sindhi cotton on the contrary has a short rough staple, and is largely used on the Continent for mining with wool in the manufacture of carpets, etc.

The areas selected for these trials are "Lar" in South Hyderabad, the Nasrat and Dad Canals in North Hyderabad, and a little in Sukkur. In "Lar" at present little cotton is grown, as very heavy fogs are prevalent in October and November, and seem to prevent the Sindhi cotton from ripening properly. At present rice is the staple crop, and owing to the large areas of flooded lands, the lives of the inhabitants are rendered wretched by mosquitoes and malaria. The American cotton sown here shows luxuriant growth. It flowers and bolls a month to six weeks earlier than the Sindhi plant. Its cultivation appears promising and at present results at least justify more extended trials. In North Hyderabad some 12 Zamindars were supplied with seed and have cultivated from one to four acres each. Inspection has shown that in nearly all cases its growth is very flourishing. Though only sown in June, it was in full flower by the middle of August. Its ultimate success, however, will depend on the produce yielded and the price obtained.

THE "AMAR DESH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA SEPTEMBER 17.

The *Bengalee* this morning publishes in juxtaposition official and unofficial translations of the Bengalee song "Amar Desh," prohibited to be sung on the public stage and recorded in gramophones by the Commissioner of Police, and hopes a test case will be instituted in the High Court to reverse the order.

COLLISION BETWEEN ENGINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

A collision between two engines is reported from Sitarampur Station on the E. I. Railway. Four men, shunting porters and firemen, are said to be injured. There was no loss of life and a local enquiry is expected.

ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

According to news from Kabul the Amir has begun the issue of '303 rifles to certain of his regular regiments of infantry. The Martinis, which the latter now have, are to be made over to the Kasadars or militia, many of whom have still muzzle-loaders.

BOMB THROWN AT A TRAIN.

Conflicting Accounts.

OUTRAGE DISPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

In reference to the reported bomb outrage on the East Bengal State Railway, the *Statesman* says:—Our representative, who made exhaustive enquiries at Sealdah Station last night and saw the damaged van and interviewed Mr. K. Hoff, the guard-in-charge of the train at which the bomb is alleged to have been thrown, writes that the alarmist reports of the affair which reached Calcutta yesterday were considerably exaggerated. Mr. Hoff knew nothing of anything untoward having occurred until he inquired of the Stationmaster at Chakdaha why the signal for line clear was not given in due time. He was informed by the Stationmaster that information had been lodged by the Jemadar of the Bank travelling in the treasure-van, that he had seen a flash and heard a report as if something had struck against the carriage. An inspection followed and it was ound that the off-side door of the van, which had been left open, showed signs of damage, there being a large indentation on the middle part of the door about a foot square, as though it had been violently struck by some hard heavy object. The representative, who examined the van at Sealdah last night, confirms this description of the damage. It also appears that a lady passenger made a statement that she heard a report between Simurali and Chakdaha. The Bank poddar, in charge of the cash, too, said he heard a report about half an hour before the train reached Chakdaha, but the run between Simurali and Chakdaha is only about eight minutes. Mr. Hoff, the guard, informed the reporter that he himself heard nothing, and the report that he stopped the train between the two stations is entirely inaccurate. The reporter was also informed by the Police Inspector, who had visited the scene of the alleged occurrence, that no fragments of a bomb had been picked up on the line as was at first reported. A careful examination of the van, it may be further stated, revealed no signs of effects of any explosion or of having been burnt. The van was last night removed to a siding and will be examined to-day by the Inspector of Explosives.

LATER.

I have personally examined the damaged mail van, and find earlier reports as to the wrecking of the van and the blowing off of the roof are entirely incorrect. These statements were given to reporters by various officials at Sealdah Station yesterday before definite details were available. The description of the damage in the *Statesman* which was telegraphed to you this morning is substantially correct. The doors are double doors, and there are two notable indentations one on each door, evidently caused by the violent impact of some hard substance, but showing as far as a layman can judge no trace of explosives.

I understand that the Inspector in charge of the Sealdah Railway Police, who then visited the scene of the accident has submitted a report, that it is extremely improbable that the damage was caused by any sort of bomb, but was more likely due to a side collision with some passing object. It is obvious that men in charge of specie must travel with the doors at least partially open. The van is a fish van, with only small ventilation holes, and on a hot evening it would be impossible for six or seven human beings to travel with the doors closed. The carriage has not yet been examined by the Inspector of Explosives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Railway Board have received a report from the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the effect that the investigation and examination of the damaged van tend to show that it is extremely improbable that a bomb was thrown at the 33 up train on Wednesday night. It appears that the doors of the van had been tied back to afford ventilation to the treasure guard within the van, and that the supposed explosion was due to these doors coming in contact with something on the way. The reported finding of cocoanut fragments proves incorrect.

THE U. P. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Good Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 17.

The organisation of the Agricultural Court of the United Provinces Exhibition is now in active progress under Mr. B. C. Burt, Deputy Director of Agriculture at Cawnpore. The prevailing prospectus will be out in a few days' time, but even before its issue, promises of a number of interesting exhibits of agricultural machinery and working processes have been received. A pamphlet describing the nature of the market for agricultural machinery is also in the Press, and will be supplied to manufacturers and their agents. Intending exhibitors will be interested to know that the site chosen for the Exhibition will allow ample room for the demonstration of all kinds of machinery at work and for the erection of separate buildings, but those who intend to erect their own buildings are invited to apply early in order to be sure of getting suitable sites.

REVISED TELEGRAPH RULES.

Procedure Relating Addresses Unaltered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The revised rules for the Telegraph Department, which appear in to-day's *Gazette* are merely those in force. They include the changes made to date by notifications published from time to time, with such small alterations in the wording as are required to bring the rules into conformity, with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Telegraph Conference, held at Lisbon last year. The arrangements relating to Telegraphic addresses remain unaltered, and the only change of any interest that is that private ordinary telegrams will be sent out to addresses up to eleven in the evening, instead as heretofore up to nine in the evening from offices which remain open till the former hour.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins was again unable to attend the High Court to-day and will not be well enough to resume his duties till Monday.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Parsis vs. Hindus.

GOOD WIN FOR THE PARSIS.

The international contest between the Parsis and the Hindus was resumed yesterday afternoon on the Esplanade, no less than ten thousand spectators witnessing the start. It being a public holiday, the tents on the ground abutting the Esplanade Road were crammed with spectators, while the Wandby Road boundary was equally crowded. Some showers of rain again came early in the morning and owing to the wet state of the wicket a start was not found possible until 2-30 p.m. The umpires inspected the ground every quarter of an hour, and the crowds were impatiently shouting out to the players to come out. The general opinion was that an earlier start should have been made as though some smart showers had fallen in the early morning, no further rain came down after nine, and since then the weather had been quite fine; after 11 a.m. it was sultrily hot and the wicket seemed to be quickly drying up. The spectators were growing impatient at the delay, the more so as on the first day a start had been found possible on a wetted wicket. It was finally decided to make the start at 2-30.

THE HINDU RE-START.

Shivram, and Talpade, the not-outs of the day before, re-started to Bulsara and Mistry The re-start was unfortunate as Shivram, a fine bat, was out to a catch at point by Pavri off Bulsara's second delivery. (48—1—4). Mehta, the Hindu skipper, who was the next man in, got a single off Bulsara, and then a single by Talpade sent up the half century amid cheers. Mistry's first over was a maiden, and Bulsara's next realised only one. The first boundary stroke of the day came off Talpade's bat and then a bye for four telegraphed the sixth decade. A few singles came in and then Talpade sending Bulsara to the eastern boundary put up the seventh decade. Warden was at this stage put on to bowl in place of Mistry at the Gymkhana end. This was done to enable Mistry to change the end, who was then entrusted with the attack at the Police Court end in place of Bulsara. Shortly after, 80 was telegraphed. The game at this stage was extremely dull, no fewer than half a dozen maidens having been recorded and the runs coming only in singles. At 85, Mehta was smartly stumped by Mulla off Warden. The retiring batsman, had with Talpade, brought the total from 48 for the fourth wicket to 85 for the fifth. (85—5—5). Prince Shivajirao, who joined Talpade opened his account with a two off Warden. Talpade responded by twice sending the same bowler to the boundary, and telegraphing 90, of which he had made 50. Prince Shivajirao than hit Mistry clean over the western boundary and sent up the century amid loud Hindu cheers, which were, however, a little later met by counter Parsi cheers when Talpade, in attempting to snatch a single, was run out. The retiring batsman had by fine, attractive cricket contributed 55. (102—6—55). Balu was the next man in, against whom an unsuccessful appeal for a chance behind the wicket was made. Another change in the bowling was made to enable the bowlers to change ends, Bulsara and Mistry being entrusted with the attack at the Police Court and Gymkhana ends respectively. The total had been increased by two only, when Balu was held in the slips by Chothia off Mistry. (104—7—2). Joshi of Poona then assisted Prince Shivajirao, who nicely drove Bulsara for two, but was shortly after caught by Kapadia off Bulsara after making ten. (106—8—10). P. Erasha who was the tenth man in had a short life at the wickets, Mistry scattering his stumps. (107—9—0). Sesachari who joined Joshi was missed in the slips by Chothia off Mistry. Joshi rejoicing at his colleague's escape hit Bulsara for four, and telegraphed 110. The total had then been increased by 3 only when Mistry caught Sesachari off his own ball. The Hindus' second innings thus realised 113. (113—10—2).

PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS.

At quarter past four, the Parsis entered upon their second innings with 72 to make to win the match. Dubash and Dinshaw of Karachi were the first two representatives. Balu and Erasha opening the Hindu attack. Off Balu's very first delivery Dubash was caught in the slips by Shivram. (0—1—0). D. Driver who filled the vacant place, pulled Balu to leg for three. Another disaster was however in store for the Parsis, as they lost Dinshaw, who played on to Balu's sixth delivery (3—2—0). Driver welcomed Meherhomji, the new-comer, with a single off Erasha. Meherhomji, then gave a rather hot chance to Semper, which was not accepted, the fieldsman failing to reach the ball. Balu and Erasha then sent down a maiden each to Driver and Meherhomji respectively. Balu sent down one more maiden to Driver, and Erasha's next over realised three. Meherhomji then getting a single off Balu sent up the first decade. The total stood only at 12 when Erasha broke through Meherhomji's defence (12—3—7). S. M. Chothia, the next man in, got a single off Erasha, and cut Balu to the boundary, and again cutting the same bowler for 3 put up 20, which was soon followed by the third decade. At 33, Date was put on to bowl in place of Balu at the Police Court end. A bye for four was recorded, and a little later Driver hitting the new bowler for three telegraphed 40. Shivram relieved Erasha at the Gymkhana end. A few more runs came in and then Driver driving Shivram for a single telegraphed the half century amid loud cheers. At 53 Erasha relieved Date at the Police Court end. At 58 Erasha completely beat Driver. The retiring batsman had by fine cricket made 21 and assisted Chothia to add 46 for the fourth wicket (58—4—21). Mulla joined Chothia, who cut Shivram for a single. Chothia then sent up sixty by getting a single off Erasha. Mulla then skied a ball off Shivram, but was missed just near the boundary by Joshi. He, however, did not long survive the chance, as the very next ball he again skied and was beautifully held in the long field by Semper (63—5—2). Kapadia joined Chothia, and Balu relieved Erasha. Kapadia and Chothia got a single each off Balu. Another change in the bowling was made, Semper replacing Shivram. Chothia nicely put the new bowler to leg for two. The bowler had however his revenge as with his very next delivery he clean-bowled Chothia with a shooter. Chothia had played an attractive game for 30 (67—6—30). J. S. Warden was the next man in. A bye for three sent up the seventh decade amid loud cheers. Two more runs were now wanted to win the game. A single by Warden tied the game and the Parsees then won Kapadia getting a two off Balu. The Parsees thus won the game by four wickets and two runs.

COMMENTS ON THE PLAY.

The game was as exciting yesterday as it was dull the day before. The balance at one time leaned to the Parsis' side and at the other to the Hindus.' The Hindus' second venture realised 113. The Parsis were thus left with the task of making 72 runs to win and they had to fight for every run that they got. It was known from the commencement of the second innings that they were in for a big struggle and when they lost the first 2 wickets for only 3, the match became intensely exciting, and the chances became even when Erasha scattered Meherhomji's wicket with the total only at 12. Then, however, on Chothia joining Driver, the two batsmen put on a favourable complexion on the game for the Parsis by adding 46 for the fourth wicket. The two collegians notwithstanding the repeated changes in the bowling, steadily raised the Parsi score and were not separated until the total had been taken from 12 for the third to 58 for the fourth wicket. Then there was one more surprise in store. Driver was dismissed at 58, and Mulla and Chothia at 63 and 67 respectively. The Parsis had lost six wickets and had to make five runs. Eventually however the Parsis knocked up the necessary runs and won the match by 4 wickets and 2 runs. The Parsis deserve to be congratulated on the victory they have gained over the Hindus The Hindu attack was inferior to theirs as their defence was to the Hindus'. Their batting display was only moderate, their big guns failing to come off. Chothia, Driver and Dinshaw, however, deserve the greatest credit for their timely and fine contributions to the Parsi total. The first two stopped the rot in their second venture, and the third in their first innings. On the Hindu side Talpade came off an easy first with 55. He deserves as much credit for saving the Hindus from an utter collapse. His innings except for a somewhat erratic stroke when at 42, was absolutely faultless and presented a fine combination of splendid dash and strong defence Prince Shivajirao also played attractive cricket though he scored only 10. His contribution included one six, the only overbound stroke of the match.

The Parsis having won the first match will now play the Presidency in the final on Tuesday next. On the conclusion of the match, His Highness the Gaikwar, who was present during the major part of the game congratulated the Parsis on their victory, and presented them with a silver cup.

The scores:—

THE HINDUS.

1st Innings.

K. A. Date, b Warden	23
Joshi, b Bulsara	0
M. Pai, run out	0
Prince Shivajirao, c Mistry, b Bulsara	0
C. V. Mehta, (Capt) c Pavri, b Bulsara	13
Semper, c Chothia, b Warden	0
P. Balu, c Kapadia, b Warden	8
Shivram, b Bulsara	0
W. Talpade, c and b Warden	10
K. Sesachari, c Meherhomji, b Warden	0
Erasha, not out	9
Extras	2
Total	65

2nd Innings.

K. A. Date, run out	20
L. Semper, st. Mulla, b Warden	0
M. D. Pai, c Mistry, b Warden	4
W. Talpade, run out	55
Shivram, c Pavri, b Bulsara	1
C V Mehta (Capt), st Mulla, b Warden	5
Prince Shivajirao, c Kapadia, b Bulsara	10
P Balu, c Chothia, b Mistry	2
L Joshi, not out	5
P. Erasha, b Mistry	0
K. Sesachari, c and b Mistry	2
Extras	6
Total	113

THE PARSIS.

1st Innings.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, c Semper, b Balu	0
N. M. Dinshaw, b Shivram	31
J. S. Warden, c Pai, b Balu	3
R. P. Meherhomji, c Shivram, b Balu	13
S. B. Chothia, c Erasha, b Balu	3
H. Mulla, c Mehta, b Shivram	14
D. Driver, b Balu	3
D. Kapadia, c Sesachari, b Erasha	1
J. Dubash, not out	13
K. B. Mistry, st Sesachari, b Erasha	0
M. Bulsara, c Sesachari, b Shivram	21
Extras	5
Total	107

2nd Innings.

J. Dubash, c Shivram, b Balu	0
N. M. Dinshaw, b Balu	0
D. Driver, b Erasha	21
R. P. Meherhomji, b Erasha	7
S. M. Chothia, b Semper	30
H. Mulla, c Semper, b Shivram	3
D. Kapadia, not out	3
J. S. Warden, not out	1
Dr. Pavri (Capt.), M. Bulsara, K. B. Mistry	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total (for 6 wickets)	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bulsara	13	27	1	4
Warden	12·5	36	1	5

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bulsara	20	45	4	2
Warden	15	43	2	3
Mistry	17	19	6	3

Parsees—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W
Balu	19	38	6	5
Erasha	15	5	10	2
Talpade	1	7	0	0
Shivram	4	15	0	3
Sampre	2	2	0	0

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	8	22	2	2
Erasha	10	21	2	2
Date	2	8	0	0
Shivram	5	12	0	1
Semper	1	2	0	1

THE HARBOUR RAILWAY.

Estimate Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of the rearrangement of the Government Telegraph Store Depot at Wadi Bunder, and of laying sidings through the yard, so as to give a direct connection between the Locomotive Shed of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Harbour Branch.

ALLEGED DARING THEFT.

Sensation in Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

Great excitement has been created in official circles in Hyderabad by the discovery of a daring theft. Hunmantrao, Chief Talukdar of Sir Khurshed Jah's Prega, died a few months ago, leaving property valued at Rs. 70,000 and boxes containing valuable jewellery. Pending the settlement of the property the deceased's brother and others requested the City Magistrate to take charge of it fearing lest the property should be made away with by the family. Accordingly the apartment in which the property was kept was visited by the Chief City Magistrate, Mr. Abureza, and the Assistant Commissioner of Police, who found evidence of tampering the apartment, and all cash and jewellery gone, except one, a bag of Rs. 2,000, which was left according to Oriental etiquette to prove that theft was not committed by professionals.

The City Magistrate communicated with the Police Commissioner and suggested entrusting the case to the detective police. Afzul Nurkhan, Head of the Detective Police, soon arrested deceased's brother and several accomplices, including three policemen, and recovered part of the property. Important disclosures are expected implicating other officials and the case is causing considerable interest in Hyderabad.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Prices Following Slowly

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Crop telegrams for the past week to-day published, report generally favourable agricultural situation throughout the country, though the prices of food grains are only falling very slowly. The most considerble reduction is in Eastern Bengal where the average price of common rice has gone down by two per cent. A downward tendency, however, is also noticed in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.-W. Frontier Province, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 17.

The season continues to be favourable throughout the United Provinces. The crop reports, up to the end of August, are almost uniformly satisfactory. Prices are showing a tendency to fall, and employment is ample. The extension of malaria is, however, causing anxiety in most parts of the Province.

MR. D. SWINHOE, Second Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has been appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. Thornhill. Mr. E. Keayes, Barrister, is appointed to officiate for Mr. Swinhoe.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3. PARIS, SEPT. 4.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

COURT AND PERSONAL.—It is announced that the King will return to London from Marienbad on September 4.—The Queen sailed from Dundee for Norway in the "Victoria and Albert" last week.—The Prince of Wales has enjoyed excellent sport on the moors.—General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the new Commanderin-Chief of the Army in India, has left England to take up his duties.

Colliery Accident.—Five men have been killed and 23 injured through the fall of a pit cage in Glamorganshire.

Drama.—There has been an interesting "reconstruction" of "Macbeth" at the Abbey of St. Wandrille.—"Arsene Lupin" has been produced at the Duke of York's Theatre and "A Sense of Humour" at the Playhouse.—The Speaker of the House of Commons has given emphatic evidence in favour of the retention of the Censorship of plays before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of Birmingham has intimated that he does not intend to proceed against Canon Hensley Henson for the Canon's defiance of his Lordship's inhibition enjoining him from preaching at a Nonconformist institute in the Birmingham diocese.—An outbreak of fire in York Minister was discovered before any damage was done.

Exploration.—It is reported that Dr. Cook, the American explorer, has discovered the North Pole.

Football Dispute.—The Football Association has declined an offer to submit its differences with the Players' Union to arbitration. Several matches had been abandoned in consequence of the deadlock, but on Tuesday a truce was declared and the suspended players were restored to their positions pending further negotiations.

Law.—The publisher of the "Indian Sociologist" has been committed for trial on a charge of publishing a seditious libel.—The wife of a member of Parliament charged with theft, has been acquitted on the ground of her mental condition.—A clergyman stands charged with having stolen various sums from alms boxes.

Motor Car Accidents.—There have been several serious motor car accidents during the week.—Lord de Clifford was driving his car near Brighton on Wednesday afternoon when to avoid a collision he put the brake on suddenly, which caused the car to overturn. Lord de Clifford was thrown out and instantly killed.

Parliament.—The Committee stage of the Irish Land Bill has been concluded in the House of Commons, and the Housing and Town Planning Bill has been under discussion in Committee of the whole House. The Finance Bill debates have been resumed.—The House of Lords has read the Trade Boards Bill a second time, and has transacted other business.

The Budget.—Lord Rosebery has consented to address a meeting against the Budget at Glasgow on September 10.

Woman Suffragists.—A number of women suffragists who had been imprisoned for disturbances at Liverpool have been released on account of their emaciated condition, consequent upon their refusal of food.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—There is much unfavourable comment on the proposed reduction of cable rates for Press messages as being inadequate.

Canada.—The Ottawa "Free Press" endorses the suggestion that the proper way to meet the hostile tariff of the United States is to increase the Canadian preference to Great Britain.—Seven editors of American agricultural newspapers have been on a tour through Western Canada and have been greatly impressed.—A revised estimate of the wheat crop places the total yield at 107,180,000 bushels.—The Parliament house at Toronto has been destroyed by fire.

THE UNITED STATES.

Prohibition.—Alabama, having found that prohibition of the sale of liquor was evaded, has adopted measures designed to give the trade its death blow.—President Taft intends to advise Congress to establish Post Office Savings Bank.—Further fatal motor car racing is reported.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The International Medical Congress is being held at Budapest.—The Emperor has visited Innsbruck for the Hofer centenary and has been received by the Tyrolese with great enthusiasm.

Denmark.—The inclusion of M. Christensen in the new Ministry is unpopular because of his former attitude upon the question of national defence.

Egypt.—Mr. E. H. Ross has given an account of his campaign on the Suez Canal against fever-carrying mosquitoes.

France.—Sir John French and other British officers have been present at the French cavalry manœuvres and have been received with great cordiality.

Greece.—The Military League having demanded the removal of the Royal Princes from the highest places in the Services, there has been a change of of Government, which in both France and Austria is regarded as indicative of a dynastic crisis.

Italy.—The Naples International Committee for the relief of the refugees from Messina and Calabria has published the accounts of the relief fund.

Persia.—The military expeditions for the restoration of order are delayed for lack of money.—Messrs. Wright and James, who were attacked by robbers, have reached Kerman safely.

Russia.—The Berlin organ of the Socialists is publishing articles by a Russian revolutionary writer to show that the Tsar is personally aware of all the activities of the Russian police.—Some particulars are published of the results of the colonization of Siberia.—The Tsaritsa is suffering from a recurrence or nervous troubles.

Spain.—A revolutionary leader who was concerned in the riots at Barcelona has been shot.

Turkey.—A new law has been made in Turkey with the object of restricting the competition of foreign lawyers in the Ottoman Courts.

The New Hebrides.—There is complaint of the neglect of British interests in the New Hebrides, while those of France are being energetically advanced.

Aeronautics.—There is to be a London aviation week in October. Mr. S. F. Cody has made a flight of seven miles in his aeroplane in 9 1-2 minutes, and intends to enter the London to Manchester competition.—The Rheims aviation week closed on Sunday.

Shipping.—The "Mauretania" has inaugurated a service between New York and Fishguard with a "record" passage.

The British Association.—This Association has had a week of interesting meetings at Winnipeg. —"Times."

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Dr. Ott's Statement.

Marienbad, September 3.

This morning the King specially sent for Dr. Ott and thanked him for his professional services and presented him with an autographed photograph, The King said: "I invite you to stay with me for a few days next November at my home at Sandringham, where I live the life of an English country gentleman, where my personal friends foregather and where I do not live such an official life as at Windsor."

The King then authorised Dr. Ott to make the following statement:—

After a thorough examination of the King, which I made yesterday, I am very happy to state that the King enjoys perfect health in every respect. His strength is similar to that of a sound man ten years his junior, and having known the King for ten years I have no hesitation in saying that he astonishes a medical man by his robust constitution and vigour. The cure in every direction was a great success.

Before entering the train the King shook hands with Prince Liechtenstein, saying "Auf wiedersehen (next year") As the train was leaving the platform the King saluted from the window.

The King's incognito, after the excitement of the crowds on the promenade during the first few days, was fairly well respected. Only a little Frenchman—evidently a rank believer in "the Entente Cordiale"—forgot yesterday when the King was approaching the promenade that the Duke of Lancaster was passing, for doffing his cap, he shouted, "Vive le Roi!" The King acknowledged the cheer by raising his hat and smiling.

Just before leaving the promenade this morning the King was bidding goodbye to a few personal friends when a little mite of about four, also anxious to say goodbye to the King, broke away from the crowd toddled up to his Majesty, presented him with a red rose and then beat a hasty retreat, while the King, laughing, said, "Ich danke schoen!"

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MURDER OF SIR CURZON WYLLIE AND THE "NEW AGE"

In the House of Commons on Monday, August 30, Earl Winterton asked the Attorney-General if his attention had been called to an article in the "New Age" for Aug. 26, in which the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie was partially condoned, and in which an Indian Lieutenant-Governor was accused of deliberately carrying out an illegal execution; and if he proposed to take any proceedings in the case.

The Attorney-General: I have seen the article in question, and I do not propose to take any proceedings.

Earl Winterton was understood to repeat the part of his question relating to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Attorney-General: I do not think that suggestion is as explicit as the noble Lord implies in his question. I have read the article carefully.

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would give a brief abstract of the figures of the chief resident engineer of the Kowloon Railway, showing how it was alleged that that railway could ever pay working expenses, interest, and repay the principal spent on its construction, even as an extension of the Canton Railway, in competition with the shorter navigable river which had cost nothing: and whether he had any corroboration of those figures from any competent person not dependent on the Crown Agents.

Colonel Seely: I understand that the chief resident engineer is now preparing a revised estimate of profits, and in the circumstances it would be useless to give an abstract of the figures supplied some years ago. I would point out to the hon. gentleman that the direct profit to be obtained is not the only matter to be considered. What is far more important is the indirect profit which will accrue to the colony owing to the improvement of the facilities for trade with the interior of China.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would submit to the House, or make available to members, the speeches addressed by his Excellency the Governor of Hongkong to the Legislative Assembly of that colony on Feb. 6 and May 13, 1909, acknowledging that the Kowloon Railway was being constructed under the Crown Agents with money advanced by them on the security of the funds of the colony; and if he was aware that this project, which had already cost more than twice the sum for which it could be completed, was being continued in this manner without the free consent of the Government and colony of Hongkong.

Colonel Seely: It is not proposed to present any papers on the subject. In saying that the line has cost more than twice the sum for which it could be completed, the hon. gentleman is presumably referring to the increase in cost over the original estimate. That estimate, however, was very rough, and was never intended to be exact. It was based on a preliminary survey, and included no calculation of quantities. It did not provide for rolling-stock, workshops, and other important items. The line is being constructed with full consent of the Colonial Government

Mr. Ginnell: Does the hon. gentleman deny that it has been constructed with money advanced by the Crown Agents?

Colonel Seely: I am not quite certain. I do not think so.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnel asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Government had authorised the Government of Hongkong to advance to the Chinese Government £1,100,000 to repurchase from an American-Belgian combination the concession for building the Hankow-Canton Railway for the purpose of preserving from foreign control a railway of which the southern terminus was to be at Canton; whether Chang Chih-tung in return, gave the British Government on Sept. 9, 1903 an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line; whether Germans had since succeeded in securing for themselves the contract for building and financing the railway and if so whether any steps had been taken by the British Government to secure the performance of the undertaking given by Chang Chih-tung and the interests in respect of which the advance of £1, 100,000. was made.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The reply to the first point in the question is in the affirmative. It is true that Chang Chih-tung gave an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line, but only if the terms offered by foreign financiers were not more favourable A German group offered China in the spring of the present year terms which the Chinese considered more advantageous and which they consequently accepted. It was to recover at any rate some position of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan that the British and French groups, who were working together, decided to admit the German group to participation in the Hankow-Sze-chuan line, each group having an equal share in the loan and the material, but the British group supplying the chief engineer on the Hankow-Canton line and the chief engineer for one-third of the Hankow-Sze-chuan line. To safeguard the control of the loan funds by the lenders, certain modifications were effected in the terms originally offered by the German group. Subsequently, an American group expressed a wish to participate in the Hankow-Sze-chuan loan, and the negotiations with regard to the share to be allotted to this fourth group are still proceeding.

Earl Winterton: Is it not a fact that the Chinese Government broke the undertaking which they had previously given?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am not prepared to say that, because undoubtedly the terms offered by the German group were more favourable than those which the British group was prepared to offer. It was a question of guaranteeing the expenditure with whoever arranged it.

In reference to the above the following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—The answers given on Monday in the House of Commons by Mr. McKinnon Wood on behalf of the Foreign Office were in some respects, no doubt quite unconsciously, misleading. The arrangement under which the British group is to supply the chief engineer for one-third of the Hankow-Sze-chuan Railway can only come into effect if and when the Chinese Government ever contracts with the same syndicate for

provisions of the third section of the Bengal Regulation No. III., of 1818, have been complied with in the case of the nine British subjects deported in December 1908, which require that every officer in whose custody any State prisoner may be placed shall, on July 1 of each year, submit a report to the Governor-General in Council on the conduct, health and comfort of such State prisoner in order that the Governor-General in Council made determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified; and, if so, would be state what was the nature of the reports, and what was the determination come to by the Governor-General in Council.

The Master of Elibank: Since replying last week to my hon. friend the member for East Leeds, the Secretary of State has received a telegram from the Government of India. The reports submitted show that the health of all the prisoners is satisfactory. All request for personal interviews with relatives have been granted; books and writing materials have been fairly allowed, and every attention is paid to the health and personal comport of the prisoners. As I stated last week, the general considerations guiding the policy of detention under the Regulation are not affected by these reports. That policy is at any moment open to review by the Government as circumstances may dictate.

Mr. Mackarness: In view of the grave doubts which have been thrown upon the police evidence in many of the recent judgments of the High Court of Calcutta, and particularly in the case of Lajput Rai, have the Government of India thought it necessary to reconsider the decision under which these gentlemen were deported?

The Master of Elibank: I went very fully into this matter last week—rather more fully than question justified—and I have nothing to add to the statement which I then made on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Sir H. Cotton: Are these prisoners strictly subject to gaol regulations?

The Master of Elibank: I am not able to give the honourable member any more information than I have received from the Government of India, which I have stated very fully.

THE DHINGRA PLACARD IN IRELAND.

Captain Craig asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that placards had been extensively posted throughout certain parts of Ireland to the effect that Ireland honoured Madar Lal Dhingra, who was proud to lay down his life for the cause of his country; and whether the police had discovered the authors of the placards praising a murderer; and if so, had any arrests been made.

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether the Government remain of the opinion last expressed in these House by the Prime Minister that the repetition of these questions can only hamper the Government of India in repressing sedition?

The Master of Elibank: The hon. member is at liberty to draw his own deduction from the statement made by the Prime Minister.

The Attorney-General for Ireland: I am informed by the police authorities that a number of such placards were found posted in various parts of Ireland and were at once torn down by the police. The authors have not so far been discovered, nor have any arrests been made.

Captain Craig: May I ask if the right hon. gentleman has seen one of the placards?

The Attorney-General for Ireland: No, Sir.

Captain Craig having produced a couple.

Mr. MacVeagh asked whether the right hon. gentleman had heard that these placards were posted by the organisation which printed and placarded "Grievances from Ireland."

No answer was given.

THE BENGAL EXCISE BILL.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been directed to the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Excise Bill 1909; whether representations where made by the Indian members of the Committee in favour of the statutory creation of licensing advisory committees and of the raising of the limit of age for the employment of children on licensed premises and whether in view of the appointment of the new Bengal Legislative Council the Government of India will consider the desirability of obtaining an expression of the views of that body upon the points at issue before the Bill passes into law.

The Master of Elibank: The representations mentioned by my hon. friend are being fully discussed by the Select Committee and the Legislative Council, and the Secretary of State does not think it advisable to refer these questions back for the consideration of the new Council, with the effect of postponing the enactment of the amended Excise Law.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

On Wednesday, September 1, Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether, in view of the fact that in the Straits Settlements at the Federated Malay States, where the conditions were very similar to those in Hongkong, the opium farms were being abolished on the unanimous recommendation of the Straits Opium Commission, and whether to prevent a system from being stereotyped for three years which might hamper the Government in its efforts to assist China the Secretary of State would take steps to prevent any new opium farm contract being entered into at Hongkong.

Colonel Seely: No, Sir. Experiences has shown that the farm system is that best suited to the circumstances of Hongkong and His Majesty's Government are satisfied that its existence will in on way hamper the Government in its efforts to assist China. An ordinance recently passed as No. 16 of 1909 has considerably extended the Government's power of control over the opium farmer's proceedings. My hon. friend will find a copy of this ordinance in the library of the House.

Mr. T. Taylor: Do I understand that the policy of His Majesty's Government differs from that of the Chinese Government, which is the suppression of the use of opium?

Colonel Seely: Oh, no. We hope to co-operate with China in every possible manner in stopping the consumption of opium.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any proposal had been received from the American Government for a conference at The Hague on the opium question; and if so, what reply had been sent.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied said: The answer is in the negative.

MURDERS BY VILLAGERS IN OUDE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has any information to the effect that a sub-inspector of police, a constable, and a native servant have been beaten to death by villagers near Hardoi, in the province of Oude, while occupied in making an investigation in the locality.

The Master of Elibank: The Government of India have reported that a sub-inspector of police was beaten to death, and a constable and a syce beaten so severely that they died the next day, in the course of a disturbance arising out of a quarrel between the sub-inspector and an inhabitant of the village. The murder was not premeditated, and it is reported that there was no ill-feeling in the village against the police in general or the sub-inspector in particular. Twelve persons are under arrest.

THE PURCHASE OF STORES, etc., IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India has taken any action of late in order to enforce the purchase within India of such stores and manufactures as are needed for Government use and are produced within the Indian Empire.

The Master of Elibank: Rules for the supply of articles for the public service in India have recently been promulgated, directing that the following classes of stores shall by preference be purchased in India—viz.:—(a) All articles produced in India in the form of raw material of manufactured for materials produced there provided that the quality is sufficiently good and the price not unfavourable; and (b) All articles manufactured in India from imported materials, subject to certain conditions as to quality and price and as to the extent to which the work of manufacture is performed in India.

NATIVE CHIEFS AND IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether ruling Chiefs of Native States in India are under any, and if the answer be in the affirmative, under what obligation to provide Imperial service troops for the defence of the Indian Empire.

The Master of Elibank: The scheme of Imperial Service Troops, introduced in 1889, was based on offers made by Indian Princes to contribute towards the defence of India, and was established on the principle that the maintenance of these troops by Indian Princes in their territories should be voluntary. The voluntary nature of the undertakings on which the system is based has always been recognised.

LAND TAXES IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the taxes levied upon land in India amount in any case to seventy-five per cent. of the harvest.

The Master of Elibank: No, sir. The incidence of the land revenue on the gross produce of the soil is estimated to vary between 5 and 15 per cent. in most parts of India and in no area to exceed 20 per cent.

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether the Under-Secretary is aware that such statements as I have referred to have been made in a book by the member for Merthyr.

The Speaker: The Under-Secretary cannot be responsible for what appears in a book written by the hon. member for Merthyr.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

On Thursday, Sept. 2. Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Government had any other object in lending £1,100,000 to the Chinese Government to buy back the concession for the Han-kau-Canton Railway except that, on account of its proximity to the British colony of Hongkong, it was considered desirable that it should be controlled by British subjects; what steps, if any were taken between 1905 and the spring of the present year to promote that object by securing for British interests the control of that railway; whether in order to recover the Han-kau-Canton Railway, the British and French groups were compelled to allow German financiers to participate in the Szechuan Railway; and if so, who was mainly responsible for that change.

Sir E. Grey: It is substantially the case that in lending China the sum of £1,100,000 in 1905 His Majesty's Government were actuated by the wish to obtain control over the Han-kau-Canton Railway. Negotiations proceeded continuously from that year until the spring of 1909, when, as the hon. member was informed on the 30 ultimo a German group of financiers offered the Chinese terms which they considered more advantageous than those the British group was prepared to offer, or than the British Government could have approved, and which the Chinese Government accepted. The subsequent negotiations resulted in a compromise, the object of which was to secure more control and avoid competition.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether the Chinese Government had, under pressure from the British Government, become contributory to the payment of 5 per cent. per annum interest on a loan of £1,500,000 for the construction of the Kowloon Railway, which they knew could never pay; sole guarantors for a loan of £3,000,000 at 5 per cent. interest for the Shanghai Nanking Railway, which was being worked at a loss to them of £101,000 per annum; solely responsible for the working expenses of the trafficless railway built by the Pekin Syndicate, in addition to paying £35,000, a year interest on the bonds for it; whether the Chinese Government always disapproved of the making of cash and all of these railways and wanted railways made elsewhere; and, in country where railways were so necessary and would be beneficial to China and to investors if made in right places, whether British influence would in future be directed to securing this latter condition.

Sir E. Grey:—The Chinese Government promised the concession for these railways eleven years ago. The actual terms on which these lines have been, or are being, constructed were settled by amicable agreement with the Chinese Government. There is, so far, as I am aware, no ground for the allegations implied in the question that the Chinese Government are dissatisfied with the terms or the railways, or that the railways are in districts where they are not required and could not be made profitable.

THE NEW REFORM ACT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can now say when the rules for bringing the new Reform Act into operation in Bengal are likely to be issued.

The Master of Elibank: As I informed the House in my statement on the Indian Budget every endeavour is being made to expedite the perparation of the regulations under the Councils Act, but the Secretary of State is not yet able to say exactly when they will be issued. The delay will not be more than a few weeks.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

The Lords and the Budget.

LIBERAL ACTIVITY.

London, September 4.

A LIBERAL correspondent writes: It is undoubtedly the case that Ministers have now made up their minds that the Budget will be thrown out by the House of Lords.

Leading members of the Government are, however not in entire agreement as to the course to be followed after the decisive action of the Peers. Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill are understood to favour an immediate dissolution, but there are other prominent members of the Government who advocate the prerogation of Parliament, to reassemble in a few months' time in order again to send the Budget to the Upper House.

One thing is certain—that Liberals are making very active preperations in view of the contingency of a General Election. Yesterday afternoon an important conference of leading Liberal agents throughout the country, convened by the Chief Liberal Whip, was held at the National Liberal Club. Mr. J. A. Pease presided over this important conclave, and all the Whips, including Mr. Fuller and Mr. Gulland, of the Scottish Office, were present.

The proceedings were, of course, private, but it is known that favourable reports were presented by the Liberal agents to Sir Robert Hudson, the chief organizer, as to party prospects in the country.

The congress had also under consideration reports as to the new district federations into which England has been mapped out for electoral purposes. Mr. Pease, as the chief author of the new scheme of organisation, was particularly pleased at the satisfactory reports which were tendered.

The resolve of the National Liberal Federation to fight every seat, subject to local Liberal opinion, holds good with this modification—that support given the Budget by Labour members will have the effect of giving most of them a clear fight with a Unionist opponent.

For the town constituencies the chief Liberal organisers have been quite successful in securing candidates, but some considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing eligible men for county seats. The Liberals, however claim that they are provided and there is no doubt that they have ample funds at their disposal.

As showing the possibility of an election it is noted that Mr. Balfour has promised to address, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester in November the conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. This will be Mr. Balfour's first political speech in Manchester since 1906.

FIGHT IN EVERY SEAT.

ALL PARTIES READY FOR AN ELECTION SOON.

A remarkable change has come over the complection of political thought within the last week or two (writes our representative in the Parliamentary Lobby). Up to a fortnight ago all parties were under the impression that the Peers would accept the Budget, accompanying its passage with a grave and reasoned protest and placing all the responsibility for the measure on those who framed it.

All that is changed. It would be absurd to say that anything is decided yet, even by the Lords themselves, but one consideration is certainly carrying weight with the members of the Upper Chamber: They have an undoubted right to reject a Budget. There never was a Budget which from their point of view more completely justified the exercise of that right. If they do not accept the challenge they may as well abandon any claim to take an effective share in the Government of the country.

This argument is supported by the results of an investigation into the electoral prospects of the country, which has been made by the Unionist officials. The situation is distinctly hopeful. To put it at its lowest, there is strong evidence that the Liberal majority would be decreased to such an extent that the Government could not venture to bring in again the present Budget without very material alterations.

On the other hand the Government are equally determined to make the battle a decisive engagement when it comes. "It will not be a fight for the present Budget," declares a Minister; "it will be a fight to determine once and for all which House of Parliament is to prevail, and if we win the victory will be followed up by democratic legislation of an advanced and far-reaching character."

Much is going on behind the scenes. Meanwhile all parties are ready for the election, come when it may. The Unionists will contest every seat in Great Britain.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Lord C. Beresford at Toronto.

The "Montreal Witness" publishes an account of a conversation in which Lord Charles Beresford reiterates his belief in cruisers rather than "Dreadnoughts." Lord C. Beresford said:—"We want cruisers, and will have them. If the trade route between Canada and Britain is not kept clear, disaster will follow. Armed tramps are what we fear. "Dreadnoughts" are only for going along with a large fleet. Cruisers can go after armed tramps and prevent commerce from being destroyed. For the colonies cruisers are much better, as the idea of protecting Britain and weakening the defence of the colonies is all wrong. I will say plenty here, but it is nothing to what I shall say when I meet my opponents face to face in the House of Commons. That is why I want to go back as soon as possible to the House of Commons, as the whole responsibility of this naval matter rests on my shoulders."

Lord Charles Beresford, on being presented with an address of welcome from the City of Toronto, stated that he accepted it as a compliment to the Navy rather than to himself. He continued:—"Only by keeping the service thoroughly efficient and ready can we ensure the safety of the peaceful fleets of commerce. The British fleet has been the means of protection to the overseas Dominions for years, The time has arrived when these Dominions have recognised that in order to maintain the empire all must bear a share of the burden necessary to maintain the security of the trade routes between the scattered units of the empire. With imperial defence complete on these lines we shall ensure the security of our trade and commerce."

Lord Charles Beresford, in an address at the opening of the Toronto Exhibition, said:—"We have arrived at a crisis in our history. We aim at no aggressive action or increase of territory. We do not hold out threats to other nations. We wish to keep clear of all international disputes, but are determined to hold our own and to let all know that our unassailable supremacy must be kept. If the British empire is to remain, it must maintain its naval supremacy. While we have been talking, other people have been acting. What is wanted is a bold constructive policy, broad in its basis and imperial in its object. The time for talking is over; the time for action has begun. There must be a carefully compiled, concise, and practical plan for defeating the enemies of the fleet if war is forced on us. The safety of the empire must be put beyond any possible doubt. Our supremacy at sea has been threatened in language that is unmistakable. In the near future this threat may become reality. If the result of the London Conference produces an Imperial organisation for war in which the whole empire takes part, it should preserve our supremacy intact. The latent resources of the empire have not been called on as yet to join in an organisation which to be effective must be based on broad, national, and imperial lines, totally devoid of personal, party, or selfish motives—an imperial defence founded on the principles of the five nations, one Union Jack, one Navy, one Army, one Throne.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL SCHEME.

The following utterances are typical of opinion in Sydney:—

Mr. Cook, Minister of Defence, says that the overseas Dominions will jointly accept the responsibility for the naval defence of the Pacific, leaving Great Britain free to concentrate her efforts in the North Sea. When the Government's proposals are completed the expenditure for defence will be more than doubled.

Mr. Fisher, late Federal Prime Minister and leader of the Labour Party, expresses the view that Australia's policy is to have a navy owned, manned and controlled by Australia. If the new proposals, he says, mean a real Australian navy then the only mistake is in mixing it up with a loan policy, since any attempt to build a fleet or raise an army from loan money must kill the people's national pride.

Mr. Reid says that, assuming that expert criticism does not damage the scheme as outlined, Australia's only duty is heartily to support it and make the necessary sacrifices, and to evolve something equally genuine and thorough on shore.

Mr. Hughes regards the decision of the Conference as a vindication of the Fisher Government's naval policy, but the squadron he considers ineffective for coastal defence.

STATEMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH DELEGATE.

Col. J. F. Foxton, delegate of the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Defence Conference, has had a conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency. Dealing with the results achieved and Australia's share in the defence of the empire, Col. Foxton said:—

"In peace time the Australian Fleet unit will be under the exclusive control and administration of the Commonwealth Government, while in war time it will undoubtedly be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, for it is now generally recognised that for purposes of war the whole naval strength of the empire must be wielded by one authority. This position of affairs is, if I am able to gauge the feelings of my countrymen, entirely in accord with Australian sentiment. It will necessarily be some years before we can hope to provide a full complement of fully trained Australian officers and men for our fleet, and in the meantime we shall have to rely to a considerable extent upon a "personnel" lent to us for service in our ships by the Admiralty; but while this will be a gradually diminishing quantity it will, nevertheless, be of immense advantage to us in the years to come, because it will make certain the establishment of the Australian Fleet unit upon a basis that will ensure the highest standard of efficiency and discipline which it will become the pride of Australians to maintain for all time."

The "Melbourne Age," referring to Great Britain's generous offer to contribute £20,000 annually to the proposed Commonwealth squadron, suggests the establishment of an Australian navy without pecuniary assistance from Great Britain. The journal adds:—"Spontaneous feelings of imperial patriotism will impel us in the hour of need to place our navy at the complete disposal of Great Britain and thus to help her as enthusiastic and independent volunteers."

NEW ZEALAND AND MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

The Wellington correspondent of the "Times" says: Mr. Asquith's statement on the results of the Imperial Defence Conference, clearing away as it does misunderstanding and doubts, is much appreciated, and generally it has been satisfactorily received. Apart from immediate advantages, the vast ultimate potentialities of the decisions of the Conference are fully realised. Press opinion is indicated by the following comments obtained in advance of publication.

The "Dominion" expresses satisfaction at the remarkable advance in imperial defence. The creation of a Pacific squadron of widely scattered units, it thinks, probably involves some sacrifice of fighting strength for the sake of moral effect. It would like to feel certain that in deciding to split up the squadron the conference has not unduly subordinated the views of naval experts to other considerations. New Zealand, it feels sure, would prefer to see the highest standard of fighting efficiency maintained rather than sacrifice such efficiency for the sake of stationing warships in New Zealand waters.

The "Evening" Post thinks that the programme outlined decidedly exceeds expectations. It considers that the Australasian arrangement is satisfactory, seeing that New Zealand is too small for a separate unit, and prefers, for the present, no entanglement in Australian experiments with a locally governed navy.

The Christchurch "Times" states that New Zealand is quite ready to accept the guidance of the mother country in expression of loyalty to the empire.

The Auckland "Star" says: "If the Conference had done nothing else, it would have marked a noteworthy epoch in imperial history, because it has dissipated the misunderstandings that prevented a co-operative scheme of imperial defence. We applaud the conception of a homogeneous navy while allowing the respective countries the widest latitude in choosing their line of policy in providing for local needs."

The "Dominion," in a further reference, says that New Zealand will certainly be disappointed at the divisions of its units, and the new arrangement will neither encourage nor stimulate naval feeling here. The Christchurch "Press" says that New Zealand prefers contributions devoted to the Australian squadron with occasional visits here to the new arrangement. The Wellington "Times" comments on the reversal of the recent policy in the Pacific but generally it approves the formation of a Pacific squadron.

Mr. Massey, the leader of the Opposition, is disappointed at the fact that there is no mention of national training in the scheme, and says that the stationing of the New Zealand cruiser in China seas will not satisfy the people. He regrets that some arrangements were not made whereby New Zealand could co-operate with Australia in Naval defence.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Crisis in Greece.

RESIGNATION OF THE RALLI MINISTRY.

A military demonstration, which seemed to have been prevented by the acquiescence of M. Ralli in the claim of the officers that the Chamber should be summoned, occurred unexpectedly during Friday night, Aug. 27. M. Ralli refused to receive three officers sent by the Military League to hand him their memorandum. Accordingly, the officers, composing the league, to the number of over 500, at the head of artillery, cavalry, and marine detachments amounting in all to 2,000 men, at two o'clock, occupied Goudi, a hill outside Athens. The object of their encampment was to insist on the adoption of their programme. At four o'clock M. Ralli sent the Mayor of Athens to the camp to parley with the officers and to ask them to formulate their demands. The officers replied that they would insist on the following points:—That the Government should declare in writing that they would adopt the programme indicated in their memorandum: that the Chamber should not be dissolved if it refused to support the Government; that their seven comrades imprisoned by the Government should be amnestied and that five other officers, hostile to their league, should be cashiered. The officers gave M. Ralli till noon to reply. Unable to accept the above terms, Mr. Ralli, as soon as the King arrived at the Palace from Tatoi at ten o'clock, tendered his resignation.

The King, having accepted his resignation, summoned M. Mavromichalis, the leader of the third Parliamentary faction, and asked him to form a Cabinet. The new Cabinet was formed as follows:—M. Mavromichalis, Premier Minister for Foreign Affairs, and temporarily Minister of War; M. Triantaphyllakos, Minister of the Interior; M. Eutaxias, Minister of Finance; M. Romas, Minister of Justice; M. Panayotai Zaimis, Minister of Public Instruction, Capt. Damianos, Minister of Marine.

M. Mavromichalis has several times been a Minister under the late M. Delyannis, and is a moderate politician. M. Zaimis and Capt. Damianos become Ministers for the first time. A royal decree was published by the new Government granting the amnesty demanded by the officers and as M. Mavromichalis declared to them that he accepts in principle nearly all their other claims, they disbanded the troops and returned to town.

The Ministry of War, which in forming his Cabinet M. Mavromichalis had kept vacant, was filled on Aug. 31 by the appointment of Lieut. Col. Lapathiotis, one of the ablest officers, designated by the Military League as fitted to carry out their programme. Col. Lapathiotis will try to effect some arrangement in regard to the exclusion of the royal princes from active posts in the army.

The Athens newspapers announce that the Crown Prince and Prince Nicholas have requested to be placed on the unattached list and that Prince Andrew and Prince Christopher have applied for long leave.

The following is a semi-official communique on the military coup of the 27th, M. Mavromichalis's acceptance of office, and the new Premier's political programme:—

"Now that the situation has become clearer, it becomes plain that the sole object of the military movement was the reorganisation of the army and the reform and improvement of the administration. The movement was at no time directed against the King or the dynasty, nor had it as its object the diminution of the rights and privileges of the Crown or the violation of the Constitution. The request of the Military Committee that the Crown Prince and the royal princes should be relieved of their high commands in the army was formulated only in their Highnesses' interests, and with a view of relieving them of grave responsibilities likely to injure their prestige and to avert the discord and hatred which personal favouritism and the sympathies of the princes would inevitably have engendered among the officers serving under them. The movement put M. Mavromichalis in an exceptional position. While condemning the manner in which the officers had sought to impose their demands, he felt he ought to accept office, so that he could negotiate with them with a view of a compromise, and, above all things, avert a bloody conflict, which would have had disastrous consequences for the country and the dynasty. Moreover, the reforms demanded by the officers with regard to the reorganisation and strengthening of the army form part of the political programme which M. Mavromichalis has often advocated in the Chamber and before the electors, and they are, besides, desired by the whole nation. It is for this reason that the Premier in his declarations has announced his gratification at having contributed to the pacification of the country, and having preserved it from anarchy and serious disorders. He believes that the Chamber, which has a Theotokist majority will give him its support and confidence, and will unanimously agree to the military measures, the radical economies, the reforms, and the purification of the administration, and the proposal for a loan, which he will submit to it, for the Chamber will understand that these measures are not only demanded by the officers but also respond to the imperious wish of the nation. He has decided to make no concessions from this programme and to resign if he perceives any hesitation or party intrigue leaving with those who would overthrow him the responsibility for the events which will ensue."

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The foreign Consuls at Canea have received a satisfactory declaration from the Cretan Government on the subject of the flag question. The sailors who had been landed and the International squadron will return to Suda Bay.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Senor Llorens, the Carlist Deputy and former Carlist general, who has been studying the situation at a Melilla, is of opinion that the worse enemies of the Spanish army are heat and want of water. He has nothing but praise for the troops and their officers, and expresses the utmost confidence in General Marina, but thinks that more troops should be sent.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Melilla wrote on Aug. 31: I have just returned from the Suk-el-Arbs, where is encamped the first brigade complete with cavalry, artillery, and engineers—in all about 4,000 men. The camp is proving healthy. It is already well intrenched and wired. On the rear it is protected by the Mar Chica and is quite unassailable. The occupation was effected without opposition. Sniping occurs nightly, but has caused only two casualties. I witnessed a small demonstration by the Riff horse and foot, who were quickly dispersed by the accurate aim of the Schneider field guns. The health of officers and men is excellent, and they are eager for the advance against Zeluan.

Melilla, Sept. 1.—A considerable body of Riffs, including 100 horsemen, attacked the Quebdana friendly Arabs near Sukel-Arba camp yesterday. An action ensued resulting in the total rout of the Moors, of whom 35 were killed and nearly all their horses. The artillery fire was deadly. The Spanish casualties were two wounded.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

The correspondent of the "Globe" at St. Petersburg writes on August 27:

There can be no longer any concealment of the fact that Russia is losing ground daily in the Far East. A telegram just received from Harbin says that the Chinese have driven the Russians from the Sungari river once and for all, and that now they are beginning to drive the Russians from the banks of the Amur River. M. Korostovetz, the Russian representative in Pekin, tried to oppose this activity on the part of China but his efforts to stop this renewed forward policy of the Chinese were quite unsuccessful. The day for threats has gone by so far as they might be made by Russia. The telegram referred to says that it is now only the Japanese who are preventing the whole of Manchuria from being overrun by the Chinese. It now remains to be seen whether Manchuria will prove to be sooner or later a bone of contention between China and Japan, and then doubtless Russia will be found to be on the side of China. During the war with Japan a branch line of railway was laid down hurriedly and very badly from Vladivostock to the coal mines at Sutchensk in the neighbourhood. The importance of such a supply of coal is manifest, and the railway was examined recently to ascertain whether it could be used adequately in case of sudden need. Unfortunately it was found that the line must be rebuilt entirely.

FRANCE.

The Ministers in Council have approved the appointment of General Tremeau to succeed General de Lacroix as Vice-President of the Army Council—an office which carries with it the supreme command of the army.

The Minister of Marine has decided to reinforce the Naval Council by the creation of four new inspectors-general. An official circular has been issued prohibiting officers on the half-pay list of the navy from being associated with any firm of naval contractors.

In connection with the theft of a machine-gun from the Chanzy Barracks at Chalons, France, General Leon Durand, Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth Army Corps, has stated that the district swarms with German spies. A report has been circulated to the effect that a document relating to mobilisation was missing, but General Brun, the French War Minister, made no mention of the matter at the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Two French officers of the garrison of Beauvais fought a duel with swords on Sept. 1 in Paris. The duel lasted fifty-five minutes, and ended after one officer had been wounded twice and the other three times. The quarrel arose out of political differences of opinion.

A new wireless telegraphy station is being established at the Champ de Mars, Paris, which will make it possible to transmit and to receive messages over a distance of 8,000 kilometres. The aerials, which will rise above the summit of the Eiffel Tower, will be capable of supporting currents of 1,000 volts. The station itself will be below the surface of the Champ de Mars.

THE BUDGET.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MEETING AT GLASGOW.

London, September 3.

Lord Rosebery will speak on the Budget in Glasgow on Friday, September 10. The meeting will be held in the City Hall, which will accommodate 3,500 people.

Mr. William Lorimer, who is to preside at Lord Rosebery's Glasgow meeting and is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has received the following letter from Lord Rosebery: "I have received the remarkable requisition which you have forwarded me. I feel it an honour to accept it, and shall be prepared to meet the signatories at their convenience."

At a private meeting held in Glasgow on September 1, of the Scottish Liberal Association Executive, it was decided to invite Mr. Lloyd George to speak in Glasgow on an early date.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., speaking in Edinburgh on Aug. 28, said, he believed the Budget was the first step towards the application of sane principles in regard to the property of the people. If Lord Rosebery did speak against the Budget in Glasgow, he (Mr. Barnes) thought he would get himself deeper and deeper into his lonely furrow, and find himself more and more outside the main stream of modern, social, and economic thought. The Budget had touched the heart and mind and conscience of the people and if the Lords were going to throw it out as Lord Rosebery said he was going to advise them to do, the blood of the Lords would be upon their own heads.

Mr. A Henderson, M. P., said he believed that unemployment was absolutely bound up in the success of this Budget. A Voice: What about Rosebery?) Oh he had washed his slate once more. (Laughter.) They wanted to deal with people who took politics seriously; they did not want to be requisitioned by a few men who left their pockets touched they wanted no struck with soldiers that were prepared to run away in times of panic. His advice to Lord Rosebery he did not suppose his lordship would take it—was that as he had got himself out of the troublesome see of politics he should keep out.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND UNIONIST PROSPECTS.

About 2,000 persons attended the annual fete and demonstration of the Wynyard Primrose League on Aug. 28 at Wynyard Park Stockton-on-Tees. During the afternoon a meeting was held in front of the cricket pavilion.

Lord Londonderry, who presided, said he looked with considerable satisfaction, from the Unionist point of view, upon the present condition of political affairs. He had consequently been somewhat amazed to find that in certain part of the country there seemed to be a feeling of dismay at the results of the recent bye-elections; indeed, the belief seemed to have been encouraged that the Unionist Party was not making the same headway as it had before the bye-elections. Personally, however, he considered the Unionist Party had improved their position since the general election. He had carefully considered the votes that had been given for and against the Radical Party in the bye-elections that had taken place since the general election of 1906, and he found there had been a net loss of over 52,000 votes to the Radicals. (Cheers). Even in the last four bye-elections, which had caused the feeling to which he had referred and which their Radical opponents endeavoured to make out proved the popularity of the Budget, there was a decrease of 3,500 in the Radical poll though these constituencies were picked once which the Government considered absolutely safe. (Cheers). It was, as far as he could read, under the instructions of the Socialist Party that the present Budget was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George. The Budget was based on Socialistic principles, and if he were asked on what question the next general election should be fought, he would not hesitate to say it should be fought by the Unionist Party in opposition to Socialism. (Cheers.) The duty of members of the Primrose League should be to make the electors thoroughly acquainted with what Socialism meant, not only to the poor dukes who were held up to ridicule and other owners of property, but to the working classes. (Cheers.) They should educate the working classes to study the question for themselves, for if they did so they would find under Socialism, as at present proposed, their liberty and freedom would be taken from them. From the moment of his birth to the day of his death, the working man would become a mere chattel of the State.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Addressing a meeting of the Matlock Unionist League in Chatsworth Park on Aug. 28, the Duke of Devonshire said he knew the League was disappointed that they had not had a fight. He thought they would have one before very long. They had a really good member in Lord Kerry, and one worth fighting for; but the cause was even more worth fighting for. They must be well prepared, for all the forces of the party would be required for one of the biggest political struggles known for many years, and one that would strike at the very constitution of the country and have important effects in many directions. When the time for the fight did come they would be ready, as they always had been, and the prospects of the party in the division were very satisfactory.

An estimate has been sanctioned for the construction of additional quarters for the locomotive staff at Kotri, North Western Railway.

Mr. R. D. ANSTEAD, the newly appointed scientific officer for planting industries in Southern India, has arrived from home and started work in connection with the United Planters Association of Southern India, to whom his services have been lent.

It is understood that the electrical installation for Cawnpore Cantonment which is being built as an extension of the electrical installation in the Government Harness Factory in that station is likely to be completed next cold weather. It will supply light and fans to the troops in barracks and should materially improve the healthfulness of the soldiers.

40 YEARS OF RHEUMATISM.

Patient could not Use her Fingers, or Raise her Arms.

"For nearly forty years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism," says Mrs. S. Coward, of 6, Niry Row, Poole, England. "Some times an attack would last nearly three months at a stretch. The pain was maddening. I couldn't use my fingers, much less dress myself or raise my arms to my head. I am glad to tell you that your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have quite cured me, and what is more, I have

BEEN CURED OVER A YEAR,

for now I never suffer like I used to, though I always keep a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by me to use when the weather is damp and trying.—(Signed) (Mrs.) S. COWARD."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

By the death, last Thursday evening, of Reverend Mother Matilda, the Chudderghaut Convent of the Most Holy Rosary has sustained a heavy loss. Mother Matilda was in the 39th year of her age and in the 19th of her religious life. Born and educated in Dublin, she bore all the characteristics of an cultured Irish woman. She was a splendid mathematician and a notable educationist, whom it will be difficult for the Convent to replace. The funeral, which was largely attended, shewed abundant evidence of how much the late Nun was esteemed. The Reverend Father Civati, who conducted the burial service, made a pathetic funeral oration, which caused the eyes of many to well with tears. Yesterday morning, a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung in St. Joseph's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of Mother Matilda. The Franciscan Order of Nuns took charge of the Chudderghaut Convent in 1904, and within the short period of five years they have had the misfortune to lose no less than five of their number. Sister Louis died in 1905, Mother Assumption in 1907. Sister Vigilio in 1908, Sister Mary of the Precious Blood about five months ago, and now Reverend Mother Matilda.

Just recently, Moulvie Hasan Atta-ul-lah, the Mir Maglis (Chief Judge) of Sir Asman Jah's Paigah Estate died and his place has now been filled by Mr. Taj Raj, another old and trusted official of the service. Mr. Taj Raj is a shrewd man, well versed in judicial and revenue matters, and strong enough to cope with palace intrigue—an element always in evidence which effects the ruin of deserving men, while it helps "undesirables" to feather their own nests and those of "their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts." If the administration of these Paigah Estates be placed in proper hands and the hordes of hangers-on and "Salamites" be relegated to their proper sphere there would be no question as to the revenue of these Paigah Estates going up by leaps and bounds, whereby the greed of Shylocks would receive an effective check.

While on the subject of the Paigah Estates, it is a matter of interest that Nawab Luthfuddin, Khan Bahadur, who is administering the Estates (Paigah) of his late grandfather, the Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, K.C.I.E., has set an admirable example to his contemporaries, in making tours through the Estates for the purpose of making himself personally acquainted with the grievances of his tenants and ryots with a view to check oppression, improve irrigation, and encourage agriculture, and to supervise the administration, revenue and judicial, of his officials. As a result of his last tour, each official has been called upon to submit a report annually, and when all the reports are received, a review is to be prepared and submitted with the requisite statistics for his orders and observations, thus emulating the procedure adopted in British India, which all the other Paigah chiefs might follow with considerable advantage. Apart from all other considerations, such documents would create valuable records for the State archives.

The Afzulgunj Bridge was formally opened to traffic last Saturday evening by the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, K.C.I.E. The want of this connection between the City and Suburbs has been severely felt, and Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., of Bombay, are to be congratulated, not only for the excellence of their work in its reconstruction on improved and durable lines, but also for the commendable expedition with which it has been accomplished.

Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Private Secretary to H. E. the Minister and Political Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, having submitted his application for retirement on pension, H. H the Nizam has withheld sanction, but in order to make his duties less arduous, the Nawab has been commanded to select an official to act as his colleague and future successor on a salary of Rs. 1,000 monthly, the arrangement to stand for two years, after which period the Nawab will be allowed to retire. The three officials named from amongst whom the selection is to be made are Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami, Sessions Judge at Gulburga, Mr. Syed Zainulabidin Bilgrami, first Taluqdar at Raichur; and Dr. Siraj-ul-Hasan, Director of Public Instruction. The two former are sons of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami (of the India Council) and the last named is a nephew of the late Moulvie Mahdi Ali (Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk), a former Political and Financial Secretary of H. H. the Nizam's Government—all men of good stock and English education. Another rumour—most probably a canard—has been started about a change of Ministry and a certain nobleman is freely mentioned as the future Prime Minister. Though this rumour circulates in high places, it should be received with caution, as the Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad is likely to remain at the helm of affairs for some years to come. The rumour has arisen out of the fact that Nawab Faridoon Jung has applied to retire from the service. But this is not the first time he has done so, nor is it in the sequence of events that because a Private Secretary wishes to retire the Prime Minister should keep company with him. The obverse position may have an association—Secretary following Chief.

I understand that Mr. Cameron, Proprietor and Publisher of the "Secunderabad Bulletin," has obtained the permission of the local (British) Government to print and publish non-political newspaper at his press in Secunderabad, which it is expected will be issued on the 1st proximo. Mr. Cameron is an energetic and enterprising

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

Dr. Cook's Account.

"THE North Pole has at last been reached." Such is the startling report which reached London on September 1 in a telegram by way of Copenhagen, which declared that Dr. Frederick Cook, an American explorer, had reached the Pole in April, 1908. Dr. Cook, when he succeeded in this remarkable achievement, was unaccompanied save by Eskimos.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—The Danish steamer "Hans Egede," belonging to the Administration of the Greenland Colonies, passed Lerwick to-day at noon, having on board the Inspector of Greenland. The latter has telegraphed from Lerwick (Shetland Islands) to the Administration in Copenhagen as follows:—"Here on board is the American explorer, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908, while on a North Polar expedition. Dr. Cook arrived in May, 1909, at Upernivik from Cape York. The Eskimos at York confirm the truth of Dr. Cook's journey."

New York, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Cook, wife of Dr. Cook, the American Polar explorer, to-day received the following cablegram from her husband, dated Lerwick, Shetland Islands:—"Successful. Am well. Wire address to Copenhagen.—Fred." It is difficult to convey the sensation created here by the report that the renown of discovering the North Pole, the object of so many explorers of so many countries, has fallen to an American, for this is the meaning the enthusiastic read into the word "successful." At present all our news is coming via Copenhagen and London.

Brussels, Sept. 1.—M. Lecointe, Director of the Observatory at Uccle, near Brussels, has received a telegram from Dr. Cook announcing that he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908, and discovered land in the extreme North.

INTEREST OF THE KING.

Marienbad, Sept. 1—A telegram containing the first report of Dr. Cook having reached the North Pole, was communicated by Colonel Ponsonby to the King at supper after the theatre. His Majesty was very interested in the news.

DR. COOK'S ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY.

The "New York Herald" (Paris edition) publishes an account of Dr. Cook's reported discovery telegraphed by the explorer. The following is substantially the first part of the story of the expedition:—

"On board the steamer 'Hans Egede,' Lerwick, Wednesday.

"After a long struggle against hunger and cold, we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A new route, interesting from the point of natural history, was followed by us. We found districts thickly inhabited by big game which will extend the sporting territories of Eskimos as well as of European sportsmen. We discovered a land on which are the northernmost rocks of the world. We have reclaimed a triangle of 30,000 square miles of unknown land. It was at the end of a summer cruise in Arctic waters that the expedition was decided upon. Our yacht, the "Bradley" reached the limit of navigable waters, in Smith Sound, towards the end of August 1907. There conditions appeared favourable to us for beginning an expedition to reach the Pole. Mr. John Bradley furnished us generously with provisions taken from the yacht's stores. The outfit that I had taken with me, to be ready for anything, turned out to be sufficient for attempting an Arctic voyage. Many Eskimos had gathered on the shores of Greenland, at Annatok, for a bear hunt which had been planned for the winter. They had already collected a great quantity of meat, and healthy dogs were running about the camp in large numbers. This combination of circumstances was a stroke of luck for us, as we found everything necessary for the equipment of the expedition which we were planning—expert assistants, draught animals, in a word, all that we required, and that at a point only 700 miles distant from the Pole. Thanks to the assistance spontaneously offered by this little tribe of 250 members, a house and a workshop were speedily built out of packing cases, and we at once set to work to study the conditions of the problem which we were intending to solve.

"Before the end of the long Arctic night we were ready to start. Our plan, which we had thought out with the utmost care, was to make a way by Grinnell Land, following the west coast as far as the Polar Sea. Shortly after the Polar midnight we left. We sent scouting parties along the American coast to seek a road and find out the parts frequented by game. Their mission was only partially successful, owing to storms which darkened the skies. This was January. On February 19, 1908, at sunrise, the body of the expedition started for the Pole. This party consisted of eleven men and 103 dogs, drawing eleven heavily-laden sledges. It left the coast of Greenland to advance westwards over the lumpy ice of Smith Sound. The obscurity of the long Arctic night was only dispelled for a few hours daily, the cold was severe and we felt its bite especially when crossing the heights bordering Ellesmere Sound. The temperature fell to 43 deg. below zero. Centigrade. Several dogs were frozen and the men also suffered cruelly. But we soon found tracks worn by large game, which provided us with an easy road across the Mansen Sound, as far as Land's End. In the course of the march we killed 101 musk oxen, seven bears, and 335 hares. On March 18 we began our journey on the Polar Sea, starting from the southernmost point of Heiberg Island. From this spot six Eskimos took the road back, with four of our men, forty-six dogs, and rations for eighty days."

In his message to the "New York Herald," Dr. Cook describes his approach to the North Pole as follows:—

"Slowly but surely we neared the turning point. Astronomical observations were daily secured in advancing stages. They steadily improved, but there was a depressing monotony of scene and no pleasures, no spiritual recreation, nothing but the steady physical drag of chronic fatigue.

"Success came an end to this as to all things. On April 21 the corrected altitude of the sun was 89deg. 59mins. 46secs. The Pole therefore was in sight. We advanced the 14secs., took supplementary observations, and prepared to march enough to permit a double round of solar observations. At last the flag had been raised to the breezes of the North Pole. The day was April 21, 1908. The sun indicated local noon, but time was a negative problem, for here all meridians meet. With a step it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side—from the hour of midnight to that of midday. The latitude was 90 deg., the temperature 38 deg. below zero Centigrade, the barometer 29·83. North, East, and West had vanished. It was south in every direction. But the compass pointing to the Magnetic Pole was as useful as ever."

Dr. Cook and his companions turned their backs on the Pole on April 23 and began the long return march, counting on a continued easterly drift. The course was forced further west. Long distances were at first covered, but below the 87th parallel the character of the ice changed very much. The food supply was daily becoming reduced, and it was evident that there would be a final battle with famine and frost. Violent gales arose, but with starvation ahead they could not wait for better weather. On May 24 they reached the 84th parallel near the 97th meridian. Food for man and dog was reduced to a three-quarter ration, and at the end of a struggle for many days they found themselves far down in Crown Prince Gustav Sea. A few bears and an occasional bird were killed for food. The frost of early September stopped progress, and they lived in an underground den until sunrise of 1909. On Feb. 18 a start was made for Annatok. The shores of Greenland were reached on April 15, and Upernivik on May 21, 1909.

A. Winnipeg correspondent telegraphs that the "bona fides" of Dr. Cook's discovery are generally accepted by the members of the British Association.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says that scepticism still lingers in some American quarters, Rear-Admiral Melville declaring his conviction that the reported discovery is a "fake."

Up to Sept. 1 the best known Polar record had been Commander Peary's (American), who on April 21, 1906, reached 87 deg. 6min., or only a little over 200 miles from the Pole. At the present moment Commander Peary is himself seeking for the Pole, whither he left last year in his steamer "Roosevelt," planning to remain there two years. He has now been absent a year.

Sceptical Scientists.

SIR GEORGE NARES QUESTIONS.

London, Sept 4.

Dr. F. A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, will land to-day at Copenhagen. He was interviewed yesterday on his passage through the Skagerack, when he maintained his story and stated that he had no corrections to make in his published telegram. The criticisms already made on his narrative thus stand, and it remains unconvincing.

Certain statements in Dr. Cook's telegram to the "New York Herald," on which criticism was withheld yesterday because it was possible that they were due to telegraphic errors, were repeated by him. Thus he stands by his statement as to having encountered a temperature of 83deg. Centigrade. This is a degree of cold that has never before been observed under natural conditions or outside a physical laboratory. It is equivalent to—117deg. Fahrenheit, or 149deg. Fahrenheit of frost. The greatest cold previously recorded is the 97deg. Fahrenheit of frost observed by Peary, and the 88deg. Fahrenheit of frost observed by Lieutenant Shackleton.

Dr. Cook refused to make any further statement on the subject of his journey except in the columns of the "New York Herald," to which newspaper he is under contract. His fuller story will appear there and will be awaited by the public with interest, inasmuch as it will be expected to make good the deficiencies observed in his first narrative.

DR. COOK'S RETICENCE.

AN INTERVIEW AT SEA.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.

Dr. Cook adheres resolutely to his claim that he discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

Dr. Cook reached European waters at 1-30 this afternoon, when, the Greenland Government packet "Hans Egede" rounded the wind-swept Skaw, 400 miles north of Copenhagen. To-night, in the teeth of strong westerly winds, the "Hans Egede" is ploughing its way through the Skagerak in the hope of landing at Copenhagen at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, where a pompous welcome awaits the American explorer.

To a party of Copenhagen journalists who went to the Skaw last night for the purpose of intercepting the "Hans Egede," Dr. Cook declined to elaborate his late of adventure, hardship, and discovery beyond the details already given to the world. His interrogators appear to have left him no room to doubt that scientists in both hemispheres regard his account as bare and unconvincing. He justified his reluctance to go into additional details on the ground of his arrangement with an American newspaper syndicate.

Dr. Cook merely reiterated that he and his two veracious Eskimo companions knew they had finally reached the coveted goal because the location tallied in all particulars with the careful astronomical observations they had carried out day and night for the fortnight immediately preceding.

Dr. Cook said he did not consider the location of the Pole as being as important as the fact that he had discovered and traversed thirty thousand square miles of new land.

Despite the scepticism regarding Dr. Cook's achievements which is entertained in his own and other countries, Denmark is preparing to give the explorer a royal welcome when the "Hans Egede" pulls up at the Toldboden landing-stage to-morrow morning. The vessel will probably reach the outer harbour much earlier but it is arranged that she shall not attempt to dock before nine o'clock. The landing-stage will be lavishly decorated with Danish and American flags and other trappings commonly used on the occasion of the arrival of foreign royalty The welcoming committee will be headed by the Minister of Commerce, M. Hanson representing the Danish Government; the Lord Mayor and Burgomaster of Copenhagen; Commander Horgaard and Professor Olufsen, representing the Royal Geographical Society; and the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Shippers' Guild.

America's welcome will be extended before the "Hans Egede" reaches the harbour from the steam yacht Feodora, belonging to a New York millionaire Mr. W. Gould Brokaw, which will carry the American Minister, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, and Secretary Richardson of the American Legation. The Feodora, with the Legation party on board, steamed up the Skagerak this afternoon, hoping to be able to give Dr. Cook a welcome of rockets and Roman candles late this evening, but as the quarantine station at Elsinore signalled a gale in the region between Copenhagen and the Skaw the Feodora will lie outside over night and accompany the "Hans Egede" into the capital to-morrow morning. The American yacht is handsomely dressed with the flags of all nations.

Copenhagen is electric with excitment over Dr. Cook's arrival. Denmark's leading scientific men take Dr. Cook's story seriously, based on his previous reputation and on the impression he seems to have created among the Danes in Greenland.

To-morrow Dr. Cook will be the guest of the American Minister in his suit at the Hotel Angleterre. At night a brilliant banquet in his honour will take place at the Town Hall, the Minister of Commerce presiding. Over 400 guests will be present, including the heading men in official military, and scientific life.

"WHY I SUCCEEDED."

Skagen (Denmark), Sept. 3.

A representative of Renter's Agency boarded the "Hans Egede" from the pilot steamer Skagerak, off Skagen, in order to interview Dr. Cook.

The explorer said that on going up he struck out west from Greenland and then went northward again, and reached the North Pole at 7 a.m. on April 21 1908.

When he left Greenland he was accompanied by a number of Eskimos, but he let them return in batches until only two remained. These accompanied him to the Pole.

On his return Dr. Cook was forced to take a more westerly route. During the last fortnight before arriving at the Pole Dr. Cook took daily observations and on April 21 at midday he ascertained that he had reached the Pole.

On his return journey he took daily observations for the first ten days. He took no measurements of the depth of the sea as he had no instruments for that purpose with him.

The lowest temperature experienced was 83deg. below zero Centigrade (117.4deg. below zero Fahrenheit, or 149 degrees of frost).

Dr. Cook ascribed his success to his having used the old means—namely, Eskimos and dogs, and to having lived in the same way as the Eskimos.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.

Dr. Cook stated that he had ample proof of his statement that on April 21 last year he had reached the latitude of 90deg. north. He referred to his astronomical observations as an accurate and certain means of checking the truth of his statements.

KING FREDERICK'S WELCOME.

Copenhagen, September 3.

King Frederick will receive Dr. Cook in audience to-morrow, and will decorate him with the Danish gold medal, "Pour le Merite."

QUESTIONS FOR DR. COOK.

SIR GEORGE NARES' DOUBTS.

London, September 4.

Admiral Sir George Nares, K. C. B., yesterday devoted considerable time to a careful examination of Dr. Cook's first despatch, comparing the claims of the explorer with his own experience in the same region, and with facts ascertained by others.

Although it is more than thirty years since Sir George Nares commanded the expedition which gave him the K.C.B. and the founders' medal of the Royal Geographical Society, he has never lost touch with Arctic exploration. He is thoroughly acquainted with the work done by Nansen, Peary and others on the circumpolar ice.

"It is most puzzling," said Sir George Nares to a representative of this journal yesterday. "There are a great many things which require explanation in the story told by Dr. Cook. As the story stands it tells us nothing except that he went on the ice. He may, as Admiral Melville has suggested, have turned back at once and imagined the rest of the journey such a thing has been done before in Arctic exploration. When we went up we proved that many of the statements made by a previous explorer were untrue.

"There is so much that he might have told us in this message and has not. You have got to get practically everything from him. Beyond a certain point there is nothing in the message which might not have been 'cooked.'

"He should certainly have given the world more details about the ice at the Pole, its surface and character. He could have told us something about the state of himself and his companions, when they reached the Pole, and especially what stores they had for the return journey. These are details which all explorers are careful to give.

"He says nothing about his health. Are we to assume that he was in perfect health all the time? If he was not, he could not have made the journey in the time. If he was he had exceptional luck, especially in view of the low temperature he encountered. Poor Peary lost his toes by frost, you will remember.

MARVELLOUS SPEED.

The rate at which he travelled is the weakest point of the story. He went north at marvellous speed and beat his own time coming back. He tells us that his speed was due to the fact that he found the ice-fields beyond the eighty-seventh parallel more extensive and crevasses fewer, with little or no crushed ice thrown up at the barriers. For two days he travelled over ice which resembled a glacial surface; in other words, smooth ice.

"I cannot understand that he was travelling over moving ice with an indication of land and no perceptible elevation. How could the ice be smooth? If there was land under it, as he seems to suggest in one place, the effect would be to increase the speed of the current and make the ice more difficult to traverse."

"Is moving ice ever smooth enough to travel over quickly?" Sir George Nares was asked.

"No, never!" he replied with emphasis. "It is always crushed and hummocked up and difficult to cross.

Turning to other points in the story, Sir George Nares criticised the action of Dr. Cook in taking "Peary's Eskimos."

"He had no business to take them," said Sir George Nares. "Peary has been keeping these Eskimos alive for years to help him in his advance to the Pole. He has been feeding them, teaching them European ideas, giving them lucifer matches until they hardly know how to get a light in any other way—in fact, doing too much for them some of us think. Dr Cook takes the best hunters and dogs he can get from Peary's Eskimos, and makes this dash northwards, apparently without saying a word to Peary and without attempting to see him on his return. Why did he come across Annootok and down to Upernavik without going to Etah, where Peary was?"

There is nothing improbable, Sir George thinks, in the story of the game found on the northward journey and the bears which saved Dr. Cook from starvation on his return. The musk oxen evidently came north from Melville Island, driven by the Eskimo, who are increasing there, and bears have been found in numbers at Land's End, to the west of the spot where Dr. Cook found them.

Summing up the whole matter, Sir George Nares said: "First you have got to get his statement, see his daily journals, and examine them thoroughly. Then if he is a trustworthy man, and I see many people speak very well of him, you have got to accept his statement. He has probably left nothing behind, if he did, the drift would carry it away."

AMERICAN SCEPTICS.

WHY THE EXPLORER MADE FOR THE POLE ALONE.

New York, Sept. 3.

Why Dr. Cook started for the Pole unaccompanied by a white companion was explained to-day by Rudolph Francke, the German steward who left him at Annootok (Greenland) on March 7, 1908.

"On that day," says Francke, "Dr. Cook called me and remarked, 'Francke, I'm going to take a desperate chance. I have decided it would be asking too much to expect you to go with me. I am willing to risk my life for this idea, and hope I shall win. I have reason to believe I shall succeed, but if I go down I shall go down alone.'"

Francke says he obeyed orders and left D. Cook, but is "ready to pledge his life" that the explorer has accomplished what he has reported.

The war of scientists as to the credibility of Dr. Cook's narrative continues to be fiercely waged. Dozens of eminent men are quoted to-day as expressing incredulity. Many of these base their disbelief on the allegation that Dr. Cook's other great feat, the ascent of Mount McKinley in Alaska, was, like the discovery of the Pole, accomplished alone, and without witnesses in its final stages. There are, however, at least as many, if not more, who declare that Dr. Cook is a man of extraordinary pertinacity and determination, modest and truthful, in whose word they place implicit trust.

Those who knew Dr. Cook state, too, that his scientific knowledge is altogether too slender to enable him, even if he desired, to draw up an unreal record of observations which would successfully pass the scrutiny of scientists.

There is one class of men who are un-troubled by any doubt as to Dr. Cook having accomplished the stupendous feat he has reported. They are the managers of the American variety theatres, of whom three have cabled to Copenhagen fabulous offers of reward for a series of lectures in America on his experiences. One of these offers is for £800 weekly for a ten week's tour.

WHOSE POLE?

An amusing controversy has started here as to which country will exercise the rights of sovereignty over the North Pole. According to the Attorney-General, Mr. Wickersham, "the Constitution necessarily follows the flag"; but the officials of the State Department show no disposition to adopt the view of that legal luminary. "Heavens!" exclaimed one of them when interviewed on the subject" what possible use would the Pole be to us?"

Experts in the law argue that if the existence of land is proved in the neighbourhood of the Pole it is either continuation of Greenland or Canada, and belongs, therefore, either to Denmark or Britain. Only if the Polar land is an island would the United States possess any theoretical rights to it, and even these would be problematical, as Dr. Cook made his one man dash not as an emissary of the Government but as a private individual.

The newspapers have refrained from joining in the controversy of the scientists as to the truth of Dr. Cook's assertions, and, with a few exceptions, they are eschewing all comment pending the arrival of more details.

The "New York Times" observes: "If it can be shown to have been possible, Dr. Cook's exploit will reserve the profound admiration of mankind, but there is reason for doubting the accuracy of his first despatch."

The "Evening Post" says: "Altogether it looks as if the world were about to divide for Dr. Cook and against him. There is one ray of hope. Peary, when he returns, may be able to throw light on the whole question. Moreover, it must be remembered that there are in matters of this kind scientific courts of last resort. There is the Royal Geographical Society, for instance. It will ask no man before it its governors believe there is a shadow of doubt as to the correctness of his narrative."

DR. COOK'S SPEED.

Rome, September 3.

Commander Cagni, who accompanied the Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar expedition, expresses considerable scepticism as to Dr. Cook's discoveries.

Signor Cagni remarked that he and the Duke of the Abruzzi averaged only seven kilometres less than five miles a day over the ice, while Dr. Cook must have averaged twenty-five kilometres about fifteen and a half miles. This was only credible if the surface of the ice was extraordinarily good all along Dr. Cook's new route.

Signor Cagni added that he would not deny the possibility of Dr. Cook's achievement but that he awaited the explorer's further explanations.

"NOT A SHADOW OF DOUBT."

Brussels, September 3.

M. Lecointe, of the Brussels Observatory, who returned to-day from Switzerland, tells me that his message from Dr. Cook did not leave a shadow of doubt in his mind as to its correctness.

"As a friend and fellow explorer of Dr. Cook," M. Lecointe said, "I know him to be incapable of making a false statement. Apart from this, proof would lie in the observations taken by him. It was the simplest matter to calculate the latitude, and any slight error in reckoning longitude along the route would rectify itself at the Pole."

MRS. COOK'S TELEGRAM.

New York, September 3.

Dr. Cook's wife, who is now at Brunswick (Maine), has sent the following telegram to the "Evening World" of New York:—

"My faith never wavered, and I am glad that my judgment in my husband's ability has been vindicated."

The "Evening Journal" says that Mrs. Cook mortgaged some property at Brooklyn in order to help to equip her husband's expedition.

At the Priory Church, Malvern, on Sept. 1, the wedding took place of Mr. Cecil B. Acworth, of Bombay, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Acworth, of Rochester, and Miss Edith Mary Acworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Acworth, of Cleveland House, Malvern. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white chiffon velvet, laced with velvet and pearls, with a pearl and velvet girdle, and a long satin train trimmed with swansdown. She was followed by a page, Master Edward Stokes, wearing a Romney costume of pink satin, and two little girls in white ninon frocks and mob caps trimmed with rose-coloured ribbon. There were also eleven bridesmaids. The service was conducted by the Rev. Pelham Acworth and the Rev. N. Acworth (brothers of the bridegroom) and Bishop Mylne, and Mr. F. A. Borrett was best man. A reception was afterwards held at Cleveland House, and later the bride and bridegroom left for a motor-car tour in Scotland.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

Aldred Committed for Trial.

At Bow Street Police Court on August 28, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, Guy Alfred Aldred, twenty-two describing himself as a journalist, of Stanlake Road, Shepherd's Bush, was charged on remand with having unlawfully printed and published certain scandalous and seditious libel in the form of a printed publication called the "Indian Sociologist," dated August, 1909, to wit—a seditious libel of and concerning the Government of His Majesty King Edward VII in India.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. William Lewis conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The prisoner was not legally represented.

Chief-Inspector McCarthy, of the special branch at Scotland Yard, who executed the warrant in this case, was recalled, and in reply to Mr. Bodkin, said that it was part of his duty to keep observation on Anarchists. He had known the prisoner for over two years, and had heard him speak at Anarchist and Socialist meetings. The witness produced a bundle of letters and postcards which he had found at the prisoner's address. He said they were all dated from an address in Paris, and were signed in the name of Krishnavarma, the editor of the "Indian Sociologist."

Mr. Bodkin observed that in one of the letters, dated July 28, there occurred this postscript:—"How long will it take you to print four pages of the 'Indian Sociologist'? . . . As to the supplement you refer to I will write you later. I send for your acceptance the last seven number of my paper." In another letter of July 30 there was a passage which ran:—"I approve of your idea for reprinting portions of my paper, and the reprinted portions, with any remarks you may make thereon, can be, circulated or distributed along with the Indian Sociologist without mentioning that it is a supplement." From another letter it appeared that the remuneration for printing the paper was to be £12.

In cross-examination, the witness said that he could not remember exactly how many times he had heard the prisoner address Anarchist or Socialist meetings. He sometimes heard him week after week, and then perhaps he might not hear of him for months.

The prisoner: At any of those meetings have you ever heard me use language of a violent or seditious character, or have I rather tried to inculcate ideas of philosophy with the intention of educating the people? The Witness: I formed the opinion that you were more of a theoretical Anarchist than a violent one. I have never heard you advocate violence.—Have I ever suggested that it was necessary for any individual members of the audience to indulge in any form of assassination, or have I rather suggested that it was necessary for the people to be educated first and that what I call a social revolution would take place afterwards? I think that is so. I believe you advocated a general strike; that is to say, that everybody should put down their task until the millennium had arrived.

Formal evidence as to ordering and receiving by post copies of the "Indian Sociologist" from the prisoner's address at Shepherd's Bush was given by Detectives Sauge and Prust, of Scotland Yard.

Detective-Sergeant McLaughlin, of Scotland Yard, proved the posting by the prisoner of a packet similar to the one containing copies of the "Indian Sociologist" received by Detective Prust. Cross-examined: He knew the prisoner as an Anarchist, and was keeping him under observation some months ago. The Prisoner: Have you ever heard me address meetings dealing with India or with the general social question? The Witness: Not with India.—You have heard me treat of Imperial affairs if not with India direct? Yes.—Have you ever heard me suggest political assassination or violence of any kind at those meetings? No.

Mr. Charles Felix Martin, clerk to a bank the name of which was not disclosed, produced a a certified copy of an account in the name of Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

Other evidence showed that the prisoner had occupied two rooms at a house in Stanlake Road, Shepherd's Bush, since January last. The name of the Bakunin Press appeared on the front door, but no printing was done at the house.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and said he desired to point out that the prosecution was one of malice, conspiracy, and calculated misdirection. He opposed an immediate committal to the sessions on the ground that such committal would be one of indecent haste and likely to make for the non-securement of justice. The definition of sedition which Mr. Bodkin read in his opening speech was, like many other definitions when they came to be analysed, found to be peculiarly devoid of meaning and likely to lead, not only to the apprehension of any person who was known to be an Anarchist, but also of any person who ventured to justify the decapitation of Charles I.

The prisoner was proceeding to make a long speech of a political character, but he was interrupted by the Magistrate, who pointed out that his remarks did not go towards showing any defence to the charge; he was only using the Court to make a speech, and he could not go on in that strain for ever.

The prisoner offered to reserve his defence until the trial if he could be liberated on his own recognisances or reduced bail. He had not been able to find the two sureties in £50, the amount fixed by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate said he would accept one surety in £100; but it was stated that this also was not forthcoming.

Chief-Inspector McCarthy remarked that the prisoner appeared to be in the unfortunate position of having very few friends who would come forward to help him.

After a conversation from the dock with his wife, the prisoner said he was afraid most of his friends had deserted him, and he must therefore go on with his defence. After he proceeded for some time in the same strain, the Magistrate again interposed and said that he could not allow him to make a speech which had nothing to do with the charge.

The prisoner: Then in that case I will reserve my defence, and I shall offer no evidence in this Court at all.

A man at the back of the Court shouted "Hear, hear!" and by the Magistrate's direction was promptly ejected.

The prisoner was committed for trial to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, but was admitted to bail.

HOLIDAY STEAMER RAMMED.

Passengers in Peril.

London, September 4.

About four hundred holiday-makers were in peril in the Solent this afternoon. The "Duchess of Kent," the joint Brighton and South-Western Railway Company's steamer in which they were travelling from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth, collided just outside Portsmouth Harbour with the cargo steamer "Transporter" and began to sink.

The Transporter, a vessel of 3,000 tons, had been discharging armour-plate for the new "Dreadnought" battleship "St. Vincent," which is completing at Portsmouth. The passenger steamer of five hundred tons was struck on the port-quarter and immediately began to fill. The "Transporter," however, kept her bow in the hole she had made, and headed the damaged steamer towards the shore, where she grounded just against the saluting battery immediately outside the harbour mouth.

The weather was calm and brilliantly sunny at the time, and it was fortunate the accident happened so near the shore, or the results might have been disastrous. As it was, many of the passengers lost their heads at first and rushed aimlessly about the deck, but the captain and his men reassured them and there was no panic. Naval steam pinnaces, launches and boats immediately put out and the passengers, being formed up on the deck by the crew boarded the small craft in ordinary fashion. They were landed at the harbour station pier, and were a merry laughing crowd as they mounted the steps.

When the "Duchess of Kent" had been beached it was noticed that a tremendous gash had been made in her side. The great hole extented from the upper works to well below the water line, and the plates were driven in about five feet. Had not the captain of the "Transporter" kept the bow of his vessel in the aperture and thus held up the Duchess of Kent, it is probable that the passenger steamer would have sunk in deep water and many people must have been drowned.

A lady sustained a slight injury. It was at first thought that her arm was broken, but it was found that it was only a sprain.

LICENCE FIGHT.

Story of an Irish Compact.

DEFEAT AVERTED.

Westminster, September 4.

It was a "Tim Healy sitting" in the House of Commons yesterday, the witty Irishman being a prominent figure throughout the many hours of discussion on the licensing proposals of the Government.

With sardonic argument, witty asides, and vitriolic denunciation Mr. Healy kept the House in a state of almost continual animation. One of his great points was that Mr. Asquith had deceived the Irish Party by a mythical concession, two days ago, with the result that his colleagues had gone away happy and contented in the belief that their ends had been obtained.

Nearly all the Irish members were away, the only occupants of the Nationalist benches being Mr. Tim Healy, his brother, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Patrick White, and Mr. Reddy.

The first part of Clause 30, which was under discussion, retains the annual value or rental licensed premises for the fixing of new duties at one-half that value. Two days ago Mr. Asquith gave a concession exempting Ireland (which has a distinct valuation of its own), but the second part of the clause orders a register to be made of the annual compensation value of licensed premises. The Unionists argue that to tax the compensation of a licence is to tax the publican's goodwill, and Mr. Salter, K.C., accordingly moved to omit this second section of the clause. Incidentally he asked if Ireland was also exempted from the new valuation.

Mr. Herbert Samuel explained that the section will apply to the whole of the United Kingdom.

Mr. T. M. Healy: Hear, hear.

Mr. Samuel: I do not know why the hon. member cheers that statement. It contains nothing new!

Mr. Healy: My only fault was that I believed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Samuel promptly rejoined that the Prime Minister's undertaking to exempt Ireland applied only to the first section (explained above).

Mr. Maurice Healy: No!

Mr. T. Healy: Is that how you obtained the abstention of eighty members last night! (Loud Unionist cheers.)

SAVE FROM DEFEAT.

Mr. Healy's point was that otherwise the Irish would have voted against the Government. The Government majority in one case was only forty-nine, and they would have been defeated if the Irish had voted against them.

Mr. Samuel promised that if the new valuation was found to press too heavily on "the Trade," the burden would be modified.

Mr. Healy was up in arms. "What is to be done with this register which it is proposed to get up? That is the snake in the grass which Mr. Salter wishes to unmask!"

The "bull" set the House in a roar of merriment but Mr. Healy was in deadly earnest. He was not concerned, he said, with what happened in England and Scotland. "I am a mere parishioner here," he said, "I am merely groping my way through England to find Ireland." (Laughter.) What were to be the methods employed in Ireland for valuation? "It is by means of Lumley (Mr. Lumley is the estator expert who helped Mr. Lloyd George on the land clauses of the Budget) "Is there to be an Irish Lumley? (Great laughter.) Will it be a McRafferty Lumley?" (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Balfour made a scornful attack on Mr. Samuel's speech. "We have for the first time in the history of this country a Government coming forward and saying that for the purposes of taxtion they are deliberately going to overvalue property of a certain class." (Loud Unionist cheers.)

Mr. Patrick White followed with a direct attack on the Government. He moved to report progress.

Up rose Mr. Healy in support of Mr. White. "That this section was not intended to apply to Ireland," he said "was accepted on the faith of the Prime Minister. Why if the eighty Irish members had voted against the Government last night the Bill was gone!" (Loud Unionist cheers.)

Sir S. T. Evans said he did not think that any Irish members, excepting Mr. Healy and Mr. White had been deceived.

Mr. Healy (sharply) I was not deceived I object to that: I was not deceived (Laughter and applause.)

A minute later the Solicitor-General referred to some words with which Mr. Healy had expressed admiration for the way the Chairman (Mr. Emmott) had dealt with a certain question "by way of a covert compliment to the Chairman from which he hopes to gain something."

PHRASE UNDESIRABLE.

A storm of protest broke out from the Unionists, and loud cries of "Withdraw! Withdraw!" prevented Sir Samuel Evans from continuing his speech. In a lull Mr. F. E. Smith asked the chairman, "Is it in order for the Solicitor-General to say that an hon. member has made an argument or adopted a certain course in order to gain something?"

The Chairman: That is not exactly what was said, but I think the phrase used was undesirable. (Loud Unionist cheers.)

The Solicitor-General: I withdraw it unreservedly.

After the motion to report progress had been defeated by 185 votes to 94, Mr. Samuel moved the closure on the amendment, amid loud Unionist protests. The amendment was, of course defeated.

Unionists next strongly attacked the words in the clause giving the Treasury officials power to make regulations for fixing the new compensation values.

Mr. Healy found another opportunity, "I say the Government do not even know the course they are entering upon," declared Mr. Healy. "I say that of all the unhappy and lamentable projects the one that is certain to justify the House of Lords is this proposal to leave the taxation of England, Ireland, and Scotland, not to Parliament, but to a gang of officials. Who on earth are the Treasury? Some of them I would not trust with the totting up of a washing bill!" (Loud laughter.)

The House rose at eight minutes past eight.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 3rd September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Annett, Mr
Ali, Dr S A
Espino, Mr A
Golding, Jr Mr W
Hecquet, Mr W
LeeWarner, Lt
Lane, Mr
Macrae, Capt
O'Connor, Mr and Mrs and child
Rooks, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Samad, Mr
Tilney, Mrs
Warwick, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bender, Mr
Bennett, Mr
Buchanan, Mr
Cardew, Lt
Counsell, Mr J
Chapman, Rev Dr
Crighton, Capt
Davies, Mr A L
Daunt, Mr
Davis, Mr F
Giordani, Mr
Garner, Mr
Haines, Mr
Herbert, Major C
Hirst, Mr
James, Capt
Keilly, Capt
Keily, Mrs, child and inft
Leader, Col
Maiden, Mr
Muirdoch, Mr
Muddiman, Mr
Moore, Capt
O'Brien, Mr
Pritchard, Lt-Col
Pennell, Capt
Ponsonby, Lt D
Sloman, Lt-Col
Setton, Vorback Mr
Tweedie, Mr
Vicary, Miss
Vicary, Lt
Windham, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Brocklehurst, Mr H A
Berkmyre, Mr and Mrs A
Brown, Capt C D
McInnes, Mr P J
Montgomery, Mrs
Ray, Mr
Thomas, Mr G

FROM GIBRALTAR—Letournes, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Morton, Lt-Col

THIS it may be a matter of interest to indigo planters in this country to learn that a competitor in the industry comparatively near to India is retiring from the field. The British-Consul Mr. J. W. Stewart at Batavia (Java) has recently reported that the exports of Javanese indigo continue to decline steadily and that to all appearances the extinction of the industry is imminent.

NERVITOGEN

OR

TONIC SYRUP OF GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.

A RELIABLE

BLOOD BRAIN

AND

NERVE TONIC.

The gratest of all Tonics gives new life and energy to the entire system.

Fortifies the body to resist AGUE, MALARIA, and FEVERS. Stimulates the nervous system, giving new tone and vigor to the corpsules of the blood.

The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this recuperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup proves a most valuable weapon in the armamentarium of the Physician in dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely defined group of symptoms usually denoted by the term neurasthenia. Also since the condition of the whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycero-phosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts—namely, Dr. Bostock Hill, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. T. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while it contains in addition "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' Laboratory,
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "NERVITOGEN TONIC SYRUP." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, it contains suitable quantities of important nerve tonics. It is a very elegant preparation of pleasant odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camp., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc., Official Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick, under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL AND RIGBY,
Public Analysts.

WILLIAM T. RIGBY F.I.C., Additional County Analyst and Deputy Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick.

THE STANLEY MEDICINE CO., LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS,

M. T. MADON & CO. CORNER SHOP, 24-75, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Who will be pleased to send a sample of the syrup to

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 17TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Prcs. Mines
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 9/16	un chgd
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 9/16	3/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 15/16	un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/16
do. do. 2 months' bance	23 3/4	1/16
Silver in New York	54 1/2	1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15	un chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/2	un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·25 7/8	1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills	1 1/2	un chgd
* 3 months' sight.	1 1/2	un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/11 5/8	un chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England..... ..... £4,75,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

London, Sept. 17.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£40,300,000	Unchgd.	
Public Deposits	£ 8,200,000	Inc.	£100,000
Other Deposits	£47,500,000	Dec.	£300,000
Government Securities	£15,800,000	Unchgd.	
Other Securities	£29,400,000	Dec.	£400,000
Notes and Gold	£29,700,000	Inc.	£300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	...Fair demand, Steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales ...	15,000 bales
Imports	... .
Mid-Americans	... 0·02+·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 3-4 unchgd.

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·26	6·28	6·31	6·31
+12	+11	+11	+11
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**
6·31	6·30	6·30	6·30	6·30
+11	+10	+10	+10	+09

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	37,000 Bales.	
D.. do. last year ...	...	35,000 ,,	
Exports to Great Britain	...	..... ,,	
Do to Continent ...	...	69,000 ,,	

Spot Cotton—12·60+10

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·45+05 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later partially under realizing.

Do. do. Dec. 12·57+09 }

NEW ORLEANS :—

Spot Cotton—12 7-16+1/8

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·41+04

Do. do. Dec. 12·51+07

Closing Tone of spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—London—Buyers.

Tone of Wheat,—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Rosax 62½lbs.—No sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—33 1-2 Dec.-Jan.—Done—Steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 1/3 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore—42 1-8 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 3-4 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Done.

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 3-4—Sept.-October—Hamburg—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

4s New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s 6d.

Months of Shipment—November-December.—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 8s. 5 1 2d.—Done.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69 1-3
Yellow Metal	6d.

SKIN SALES.

Sheepskin sales closed to-day quietly—1,004 00 sold

Sheep skins Madras Prime 1d. to 2d. higher.

Sheep skins Madras fair 1d. higher.

Sheep skins Madras ordinary, unchgd.

Sheep skins Bombay good, } 1d. to 1 1-2d.

Sheep skins Bombay Fair, }

Sheep skins Bombay ordinary. }

Arrivals :—

"Stanley Hall."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [17TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Gold Bullions.	5,83,680	London ...	National Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,05,200	London..	Chartered Bank.
1 Box Sovs ...	89,250		
1 Box Sovs	87,500	London ...	Hongkong Bank.
1 Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London ...	G Runcheridas.
86 Bars Silver ...	1,60,815	New York.	International Bank.
6 Packages Sovs	4,110	Jeddah...	H. E. H. Aliana.
Gold coins...	60		
Silver dollars.	8,401		
Rupees	800		
1 Bundle Sovs ..	270	Bagdad.	E. Hayim.
Gold coins...	5,731		
1 Bar Gold Bullions.	76,800	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY MAIL on 15th September 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	25	27,000
B. B. & C. I. Railway	58	62,500

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

Most of our reports this week are up to Thursday evening only the Banks and many of the markets being closed to-day and to morrow for holidays.

FINANCIAL.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	1,03,000
Other Deposits	11,81,000	.....
Sundries	56,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	11,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities	.....	1,39,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	62,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,80,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,03,000	.....
Bullion	.....	6,000
Balances with other Banks,,	.....	2,40,000
Sundries	.....	5,000
Cash	14,79,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, Council Bills sold a good deal better than they have done for sometime. Out of the 20 lakhs offered, 18·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3. 29/32d, and 1·70 lakh T. T. at 1s. 3 15/16d., tenderers receiving 08 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of 17 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 15/16d. and ½ lakh bills at 1s. 3 31/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 20 lakhs and for next week 20 lakhs is again offered.

The mail of the 3rd September brings £10,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 10,000
Bombay	...	...	...	,, 3,40,000
Madras	...	...	...	,, 80,000
			Total ...	Rs. 4,30,000

The mail of the 10th September brings £20,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	..	Rs. 1,50,000
Bombay	...	...	...	,, 16,40,000
Madras	...	...	...	,, 2,10,000
			Total...	Rs. 20,00,000

The mail of the 17th September brings £2 30,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 30,80,000
Bombay	...	...	...	,, 2,80,019
Madras	...	...	...	,, 2,60,000
			Total...	Rs. 35,80,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	305,115	173,·69	
Central India	107,577	61,498	
Barsee and Nuggur ...	274	129,737	117,247
Berars	34	340,533	315,437
Central Provinces ...	65	154,982	242,816
Total Oomras...	373	1,037,557	910,689
Chollera	280	208,308	185,805
Broach...	...	191,023	208,169
Coompta and Dharwar	887	198,745	220,077
Westerns	575	51,471	24,803
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	67	277,485	335,919
Bengals, Rajputana ...	218	69,597	40,911
Sind	...	30,640	50,504
Persian	23	4,267	2,116
American	370	12,634	47,300
Egyptian	...	5,480	7,631
Other Sorts	...	1,046	953
Totals...	2,773	2,086,663	2,034,878

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	1,619	2,703	—1,084
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1908 to 15th Sept. 1909.	2,035,509	2,033,511	+51,998
Shipments for the week			
Europe	7,263	4,309	+2,954
China	1,618	2,946	—1,328
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	8,881	7,155	+1,726
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 15th Sept. 1909			
Europe	605,197	640,386	—35,188
China	50,431	42,277	+8,154
Japan	621,394	373,893	+247,501
Coast Ports ...	24,539	36,455	—11,916
Total ...	1,301,561	1,093,005	+208,556
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	353	1,417	—1,064
China			
Japan	217	nil	+217
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 7th August 1909—13,545 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,406 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908,	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 15th September 1909	2,035,509
	2,435,509
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 15th September 1909...	1,301,561
	1,133,948
Afloat	570
	1,133,378
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	1,074,320
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 16th September 1909	159,058

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Some sharp fluctuations have marked the course of the Home markets during the past week, and though the tone early in the week was decidedly easier, a recovery has since been made, and rates in America show an improvement all round. Weather reports from the Gulf States are unfavourable, and the general feeling seems to be more bullish. Sales in Liverpool continue large, and though receipts at the Ports are well up to last year, the forcing weather experienced must be taken into consideration. Any fluctuations will probably be only temporary at present, but as the situation gradually unfolds we may look for sensational developments.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·95 ...	6·92 ...	—·03
Futures, Sept-Oct	6·61 ...	6·66 ...	+·05
Do. Nov.-Dec. ...	6·30 ...	6·31 ...	+·01
NEW YORK—			
Spot	12·65 ...	12·80 ...	+·15
Futures, October	12·28 ...	12·43 ...	+·20
Do. December	12·35 ...	12·57 ...	+·22
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	12 1-2 ...	12 7-16 ...	—1-16
Futures, October	12·23 ...	12·41 ...	+·18
Do. December.....	12·31 ...	12·51 ...	+·20

In spite of the decline in the Home markets during the early part of the week, our market remained steady, and has since improved in tone, prices showing an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. There has been a steady demand by exporters for most descriptions and deliveries, but a considerable business having already been done in New Crop, sellers are by no means keen to operate further except at an advance. A moderate business has been put through this week and at the close the market is steady at our quotations, with sellers indifferent.

Crop accounts continue favourable, and, so far, prospects are most encouraging. At least we may look for a considerable improvement in receipts as compared with the past two seasons ; and a bumper crop is by no means out of the question provided there is favourable rain at the end of this month.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	285	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	270	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingughat	258/9	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	256	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	252	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	248	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon.	258	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	245	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	252	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amnoti	245	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Mutkia	233	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	225	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	234	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish... ...	242	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	234	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Bengals	232	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	245/6	Nov. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengal	257/8	Oct 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	206	Jan. 1910.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	2,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·64	6·63	6·59	6·59
—02	—01	—02	—02
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**
6·59	6·59	6·59	6·59	6·59
—02	—01	—01	—01	—01

FREIGHTS.

Owing to holidays, business has been on rather a smaller scale during the past week, but rates have advanced, tonnage for near loading being very scarce.

Business is reported for Hamburg at 13s. and 13s. 6d. September ; 13s. 3d. October and 14s. 3d. March ; and for Antwerp at 13s. 6d. and 14s. seeds, September. By the Rubattino business has been done at 14s. 6d. seeds and 15s. 6d. cotton for November. The Hansa Line has booked November at 13s. and December at 14s. and are now asking 6d. more ; and for next year January to May 16s. The Anchor Line has taken small lots for September at 10s. to 10s. 6d. and October at 11s. 6d. seeds and measurement.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co. ask 6d. advance on last week's rates.

The Austrian Lloyds have booked at 15s. 6d seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton, December to May.

It is reported that four steamers (names not transpired) have been chartered by an European house on a D./W. basis of 16s. 3d. one port 16s. 9d two ports from December to March.

The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The improvement in the Home markets has continued during the past week and prices here have also advanced. A fair business has been done, and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8 11 0 B. T.
Sept.	Rs.	9 2 0 R. T.
April-May ...	Rs.	8 5 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

There has been a good demand during the week and prices have advanced all round. We quote at the close in an easier market :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujrat ... ,,		7 8 0 ,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... ,,		7 5 0 ,,
Brown Delhi, April-May ... ,,		7 4 6 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

There has been rather more enquiry in this market and rates are steadier as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 44 0 0 Nov.-Dec.

White Khandeish... ,, 48 0 0 Sept.-Oct.

POPPYSEED :—

In sympathy with the rise in other seeds, prices are steadier with more business doing.

We quote :—

September. ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Rates have ruled steady during the week with a moderate demand. We quote at the close :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 34 0 0

Sept.-Oct. ... ... Rs. 6 15 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Prices are again steadier with some business doing.

We quote :—

Ready... ... — ... Rs. 24 0 0

MOWRASSEED :—

The market has ruled steady throughout the week with business passing. Quotations are :—

Sept.-Oct.... ... ... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

WHEAT :—

Early in the week prices declined about 1 anna per cwt., but there has since been some improvement though the volume of business passing is small.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Sept. ... ... Rs. 6 0 6 R.T.

White-Delhi, April-May — ,, 5 5 0 ,,

White Pesd, Sept. ... ,, 6 0 0 ,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	20,230 cwts.
Linseed	8,179 ,,
Rapeseed	9,335 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,234 ,,
Poppyseed...	4,810 ,,
Groundnuts	1,866 ,,
Castorseed	16,689 ,,
Rice	91,961 ,,
Myrabollams	1,184 ,,
Cottonseed...	26,315 ,,
Mowrasseed...	10,194 ,,
Gram	4,007 ,,
Joowar	1,376 ,,
Maize	110 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—There is a better enquiry for these goods and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—Up-country buying has not yet commenced, but prices are steady in sympathy with the stiffness in the Home markets. Despite of a drop of 1s. 4d. in cotton last week, Home quotations show no sign of weakness, and fresh business is placed very sparingly.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—There is an improvement in the demand and the market continues steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet but steady with little business going on.

DHOOTIES :—The market continues steady. The demand is improving day by day and we expect good clearances shortly.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There is no change to report in our market this week.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3 7 0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4 1 0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3 5 0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair...	3 15 0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3 1 6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair	3 11 6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	2 5 0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair	3 9 0
Anchor Cases, per case	.....
Silver light 150 ° cases, per case	5 4 0

BONDS.

The following are quotations ;—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds. repayable (1968)	99-8 0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust ,, (1968)...	88-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds ,, (1938)...	98-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent ,, ,, ,, (1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The Market has been closed for three days during this week owing to holidays and the transactions reported are few. Bank of Bombay shares have jumped to Rs. 1,470; Bank of India shares have declined to Rs. 66 1/2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 52 1/2; Bank of Burma's have changed hands at Rs. 111; and Bombay Merchant's Bank shares are quiet at annas 14 premium per share. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 410 ; Central India's have improved to Rs 1,670 and Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,160 C. D.; Crescent's have ruled at and about Rs. 92 1/2; David's are unchanged at Rs. 417 1/2; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 227 1/2 ; Finlay Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 250 and Imperial Cotton at Rs. 110; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 727 1-2 ; Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 30 and Madras United at Rs. 2 880; Manekji Petit's have ruled between Rs. 3,490 and Rs. 3,470 and closed at the latter rate for October settlement ; New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 197 1 2 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 755 C. D. and Phœnix at Rs. 80; Sholapur's have changed hands at Rs. 4,210 X.D.; Southern Mahratta's have ruled at and about Rs. 225; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,135 C.D.; Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,255 ; and Western India's have changed hands at Rs. 400. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 133 3-4, New Mofussil's at Rs. 775, New Berar's at Rs. 527 1-2 and Sindh Press shares at Rs. 600. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 283, and Badham Pile's at Rs. 128, Bombay Burma new issues are at Rs. 432 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 440 ; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 148 to Rs. 149 and ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 90 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 350 and preference shares at Rs. 290 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have gradually improved to Rs 605; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are quiet at Rs. 15 1-2; Bamankua's have changed hands at Rs. 8; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company shares are at Rs. 102, Thacker's at Rs. 285 and Treacher's at Rs. 570. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's are unchanged at Rs. 425; Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 590 ; and Amritsar Palty (old shares) have changed at Rs. 117 and new shares at Rs. 10 premium per share. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th Sept. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Sept. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	653864	6251470	6904534
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	160336	1382552	1543388
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	27674	224739	252413
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1083	13808	14951
Total...	2950·55	842657	7872629	67152 6
Actuals for corpg. week ending 12th Sept. 1908				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	585911	5782037	6367048
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	153782	1595163	1748935
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	26020	252954	278974
B. K. Railway...	13·31	199	1168	1367
Total .	2923·45	76 12	7631312	8397224
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R. + 0·01	+ 67153	+469433	+536586
	I. M. Ry. + 0·44	+ 7054	—212601	—205547
	A.D.C.R. — 0·38	+ 1654	— 28215	— 26561
	Baran-Kotah R. + 26·98	+ 884	+ 12700	+ 13584

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th Sept. on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	337	297	8	642
For previous 8 weeks of half year	13,62,000	13,30,000	33,000	27,25,000
Total for 9weeks	15,32,000	14,80,000	37,000	30,49,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,54,326	1,45,703	2,152	3,02,181
Per mile of Ry..	306	289	4	599
Total to corresponding date...	13,27,179	13,33,257	—22,630	26,37,806

Increase for the week.....Rs. 21,819

Do. to date .....Rs. 4,11,194

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th Sept. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs.	Rs. 11,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	28	50	.....	78
For previous 8 weeks of half year	41,000	58,700	.....	99,700
Total for 9 weeks	45,000	65,700	.....	1,10,700
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,780	14,182	51	20,013
Per mile of Ry..	41	101	.....	142
Total to corresponding date...	61,213	1,62,257	1,121	2,24,591

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 9,013

Do. to date.....Rs. 1,13,891

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th Sept. on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,63,000	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	92	79	4	175
For previous 8 weeks of half year	14,72,000	15,70,000	58,000	31,60,000
Total for 9weeks	16,35,000	17,10,000	65,000	34,10,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,327	1,52,244	8,052	3,06,623
Per mile of Ry..	82	86	5	173
Total to corresponding date...	16,82,836	15,00,433	63,973	32,47,302

Increase for the week .....Rs. 8. 77

Do. to date.....Rs. 1,62, 9)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,485
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 ,,	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	... prem.	¾
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	52½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	100	7 ,,	112
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £93 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	630
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	25

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	405
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	90
Asur Veerjee	500	500	50	360
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	275
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	525
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	410
Century	100	100	50	xd 270
Central India.....	500	500	65	1,670
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,900
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	535
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,160
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	660
Connaught	500	300	25	220
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 630
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 92½
Crown	500	500	yr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
David	250	250	20	417½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	750
Empress	500	500	25	290
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	227½
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	250
Framjee Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,765
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	225
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	500
Howard & Bulloughe	500	500	25	450
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jwaraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	350
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	975
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	750
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	727
Leopold	100	100	3	30
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	100
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,565
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,880
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,470
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,150
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	197½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	755
Phœnix	100	100	5	80
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	475
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	570
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	569
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	xd945

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK..

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

A more important statement has not been made in the House of Commons for a long time than the Premier's with reference to Imperial Defence. Nor is it conceivable that a statement concerned with greater possibilities for the furture of the Empire could be made. The House received it with the silence which it generally devotes to announcements of far-reaching gravity; and the quiet reception of his report on the proceedings of the Imperial Defence Committee seems to indicate very considerable satisfaction. We are all glad Mr. Asquith should have taken so early an opportunity of enlightening the country on the result of the Conference held only a few days ago. The members from over the seas have yet to receive the sanction of their respective Governments to the measures to which they themselves have given conditional assent, but there is not likely to be serious dissent. The Dominions prefer, as is natural to lay the foundations of armies and navies of their own. That is what England would like them to do, provided that such establishments are capable of serving the real purpose of defence. To this end they must be kept in line with Home organisation. The members of the Committee have been impressed with the importance of this arrangement. It is hoped that as a result of their labours we shall have in due time a standardised Army throughout the Empire. As to the Navy, though that presents greater difficulties, the same idea will be kept in view. It may be noticed in the indications given by Mr. Asquith of the disposition of the Overseas Fleet. The statement altogther is full of ground for hope that the Empire is learning to protect itself on the sanest and most effective lines.

HEAD OF THE CAMORRA SURPRISED

Marquis Arthur Affaitati, the newly installed supreme head of the Naples Camorra, has been captured, the "Chronicle" states, together with twenty-three out of thirty-four associates of the Grand Council who elected him. This clever coup is due to the renewed vigour wherewith the new Prefect of Naples is prosecuting the Government compaign against the dread forces of the secret society. The prefect gained precise information that the Camorrist smart set were holding secret meetings at a certain inn in the suburban village of Villaricca for the purpose of completing the reorganisation of the higher criminal ranks which the continuous arrests of the past three years have so disastrously thinned. Among the vacancies to be filled was that of Supreme Chief caused by the imprisonment of Signor Alfani, better known as Erricone. To Alfani's post Affaitati had just been promoted. He, on the score of his notorious life, has been disowned and disinherited by his family. A banquet of thirty covers was given to celebrate his election. A squad of carabinieri, under the famous Marshal Cappezzuto, surprised the supping conclave.

THE FIRST ENGLISHWOMAN TO SMOKE.

Mary Frith, better known as Moll Cutpurse, was, a writer in the current "Millgate Monthly" recalls, a notable figure in old-time London life. She has the reputation of being the first woman to smoke tobacco in England. The length of her days is a disputed point, but it seems certain that she attained the age of over three score years and ten. It is asserted that constant smoking prolonged her life. A portrait representing her in the act of smoking forms the frontispiece of Middleton's comedy of the "Roaring Girl." She also figures in other plays of the period.

A NOTED "HIGHWAYMAN."

Mary was the daughter of a shoemaker living in the Barbican, and Malone gives 1584 as the date of her birth. She early took to wick ways, and became a noted "highwayman." Among her familiar friends were the notorious Captain Hind and Richard Hannam. She was an expert swordswoman. Single-handed, she robbed, on Hounslow Heath, General Fairfax of two hundred gold jacobnses, shooting him through the arm and killing two of the horses on which his servants, were riding. For the offence she was committed to Newgate but on paying the General £2,000 she obtained her liberty. At one time Mary had £3,000 of her own, but by giving money to distressed cavaliers she died comparatively poor. Her death took place in July, 1659, and she was said to rest in St. Bridget's.

A POLYGLOT DESPATCH.

In a young lady's pleasant little log-book—"A Little Tour in India," by Beatrice Rundle (Verner Laurie)—occurs the following story concerning the siege of Lucknow: "Sir Alexander Lawrence, whose grandfather was one of the brothers in India during the Mutiny, has presented to the Bristol Museum some documents written by his grandfather during the siege, including a facsimile despatch from Outram to Campbell, which Kavanagh disguised as a native. During any outbreak, the authorities adopted any cypher, so those of Lucknow chose themselves. The short words of the despatch were written in French the rest in English, then the whole was put in Greek characters. It said a good deal of the advantages of the old-fashioned education that Sir Colin Campbell's staff had no difficulty in reading the message!"

THE USES OF DEBRIS.

In writing of "Bombay the Beautiful," the same authoress tells us: "Perhaps the most characteristic item of domestics economy in India is the ubiquitous kerosine tin. Zola, the all-observant, declared that in his walks in London streets he never failed to see dropt hair-pins, and he drew from them many elaborate deductions regarding our characteristics. It would have been interesting to learn his deductions from the Indian partiality for empty kerosine tins as articles of furniture. The purposes and utensils which these machine-made debris of the West supply would astonish even the most thrifty-house-wife."

MISS HELEN MATHERS.

Miss Helen Mathers (Mrs. Henry Reeves), who has announced her intention of writing no more novels, has only one complaint in respect of her career. She was such a youngster when she scored her first success that people never will believe that she is not older than she really is. When "Comin' thro' the Rye" was published she was only just out of her teens. But she had been writing then since she was nine years old, and at thirteen had composed a poem which won the praises of Rossetti. Her best book, she thinks, is "Comin' thro' the Rye," and it has been her most successful one. Thomas Hardy once told her that wherever he went he was always sure of finding this book and the Bible.

A CURIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Reeves was the aunt of Cecil Hamrough, the unfortunate victim of the Ardlamont shooting tragedy, and in this connexion she records a curious experience. During the night preceding her nephew's death she found herself utterly unable to sleep and possessed by a presentiment that something dreadful had happened. Her fears at the time were for her son, so that when her husband met her with a telegram in his hand she exclaimed at once. "It's Phil," to be informed, however, in reply, "Cecil is killed—gun accident."

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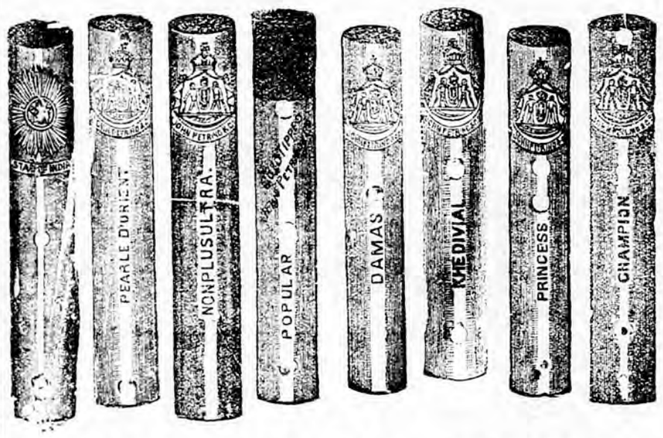

Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100. Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

The Movement

is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ¾ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.

By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

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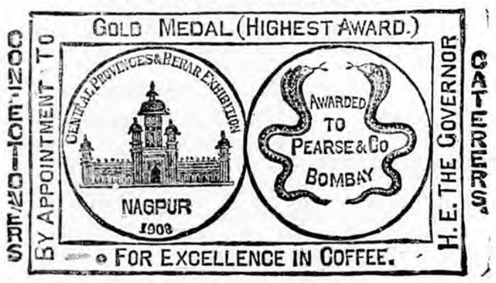

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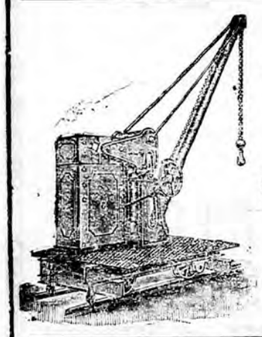

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